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SPRING.

The sun is warm, the sky is blue,
The buds are full, the grass is growing;
I wonder if the signs are true,
And winter really is going!
'Tis too good news, it seems to me,
That gentle Spring at last is coming.
This very morn I saw a bee—
But he was humming!

The seeds don't seem to show as yet—
I fear they've rotted altogether;
The winter's been so very wet—
But shall we have more settled weather?
These fleecy clouds on high that wing
Can weep like Niobe's sad daughters;
And we perchance may find the Spring
A spring of waters.

Oh, gentle spring, betray us not,
We can be dry, and yet hilarious—
And pray give back the watering-pot
To January's old Aquarius;
Where'er your tiny foot shall touch,
Big blossoms spring the greensward fretting—
For we've an appetite for such
That needs no whetting.

—London Fun.

A LITTLE CROOKED OLD WOMAN'S STORY.

"So you want to hear my story? Twenty years ago you wouldn't have had to ask. Every man woman and child hereabouts knew it then. But the old people are dead, the children are men and women, gone away to seek their fortunes; new people have come in the old ones' places, and it's little the new ones care for Hunchback Margery's story. Then, too, after Lily was married, I left the old place, and moved up here on the hill. There wasn't any need of keeping two rooms for one lone woman. It is pleasanter on the hill. I like to sit by the window at night, and look down over the silent city, when the roar and howl are all still, and poor people have forgotten their troubles. I like to sit here in the night and watch the long rows of gaslights, twinkling through the mist like so many little stars, stretching miles away down the streets, and winding in and out through the hills. I can tell you my story better here.

And so, sitting there in the dusk by the window, on the hill above the silent city, silent as an enchanted city of old, looking dreamily down at the long rows of lamps, stretching miles away through the streets, and winding in and out among the hills, we listened to Hunchback Margery's story.

"I have no story worth telling, before Lily was born. I was ten years old then. That's when my story began. Lily is so bound up with my story, and woven in and out through it, that, take Lily away, and I should have no story at all. My father died the day Lily was born. One went out of the world as the other came in. One solved the mystery of death just as the other began to know the mystery of life. Which is the greater mystery life or death? I don't know. Only I am sure that death itself can never be a greater mystery than my life has been to me. A lone woman with a crooked back has time for queer thoughts, different from the thoughts of other women, may be.

"But I wasn't a crook-back when Lily was born. I was straight and strong as a young tree then. I took the little new baby in my arms and carried her to the bed where father lay dying. He could hardly see for the dimness of death which was gathering in his eyes. I have my father's eyes, large and black, with long lashes, the only beauty about me, you see. My father laid his hand feebly upon the head of the little one. He could only speak in a faint whisper.

"Is it a girl?" he said.

"It's a girl, papa."

"My father didn't speak for a minute, and then he gathered all the little strength he had left, and murmured faintly:

"Take care of her Margery."

"So you see the child was a solemn bequest to me, in a manner. My father never spoke again, and in a few minutes he was dead. And he was the only friend I ever had."

Margery paused a moment. We could see in the dim light that she wiped a tear from her still beautiful eyes, with their long black lashes. The she went on:

"From that day I gave my life up to Lily. That's my story, long or short. I was wrong. No one ought to give his lifetime, or even the best years of it, up to another. God never meant it. You may make a slave of yourself to somebody, and the more you slave the more you may slave, and by and by you'll be looked upon as a slave. You may give yourself up soul and body to work for another, all your life long, just out of pure love. What then? Be sure you'll get no thanks for it, and your owner 'll not think a bit more of you for it. That's one of the queer things I've observed in this world, being a solitary woman with a crooked back, and having no company but my own thoughts, for fifteen years. Women are more apt to sink into this slavish existence than men. I've seen a woman fairly crawl on her hands and knees to please a man, work her life out inch by inch for him, without a thought or care for herself. What did her husband do? He mostly left his wife at home in the kitchen, and went off to play gallant to some other woman who wasn't worth his wife's little finger-nail. It was hard for the poor wife, but it was good enough for her. Make a slave of yourself and you'll be treated as a slave. Though I've noticed that where a man's wife drudges her life out for him, is mostly happens in turn that his second wife gets her foot upon his neck in the same way. It's a retribution of Providence on him.

"Just so I gave my life up to Lilly. I don't complain of it, or regret it, mind you; yet it's but sorry comfort to remember it now. I washed and dressed baby Lily, and slept with her and fed her, and took care of her night and day. She would cry if mother took her away from me. Not that mother cared. Mother never cared for anything much but herself. She had been the beauty of a large family. The beauty of the family is nearly always disagreeable. Mother was a spoilt, selfish beauty when father married her. She stayed spoilt and selfish as long as she lived, though she wasn't a beauty any longer. I am sure she held a grudge against the memory of my father for dying and leaving her poor. She used to say she wondered what ever made her such an idiot as to marry father. I dare say many another woman wonders the same thing about her husband, after awhile.

"Mother had a grudge at me because I was like poor father, I think. She said I had no spirit or life in me; just like my father. Lily was beautiful, like mother. I was the drudge, like father. We became too poor to keep a servant, after awhile, and I was maid of all work. I never cared for schooling much. I was a stupid poke, like father, mother said. So I worked about the house, and took care of Lily. We kept a lodger or two in the house, and so managed to live. Lily was as beautiful as a child angel; though she wasn't much like an angel, to be sure. But the child was spoilt from the beginning. Her eyes were as blue as the spring violets, and people told her so from the time she was two years old. Her hair was like a brown autumn leaf showered over with gold dust, and people told her that, too. She was a wilful little thing from the first, and always took her own head. She ruled mother with a rod of iron, and they both together ruled me.

"When I was fifteen years old, that happened to me which—which made me what you see. Life used to look bright to me before that. I used to sit at night and look out in the darkness and dream of a home and happiness which might one day be mine. Why not? Every girl dreams so. My idea of happiness is just a home. Even as I sat looking out in the darkness, then a dreaming girl of fifteen, even so I sit here now alone by my window at night and dream that the good I have missed on earth will be made up to me in heaven. I believe that for all the poor people in the world, and God bless us all! Ah, well! The home and happiness were never to be. My life has been nearly all darkness and gloomy weather. But once I heard a learned man say that above the clouds the sun is always shining. I remember that. And I am sure that must be how it is. When we pierce the clouds it will be all brightness and joy.

"I can hardly tell you the next. I don't know very well myself, only I know that my mother always blamed me for it, and said it was all my stupidity. Lily was a headstrong child, as I said; a roaring little vixen when her temper was up. If she was crossed in anything, she would bellow and scream till she would turn black in the face, and mother would be afraid she would burst something, and so let her have her own way. That's how she managed mother. If I had children of my own, I'd never give up to them for fear they'd scream and burst themselves. I'd let 'em burst But Lily always had her own way. She was the most aggravating young one, she was. If she thought you wanted her to do anything in particular, you might have taken her head off for her before she'd have done it; if she knew you didn't want her to do anything, she ran right off and did it before you could blink your eye. But I loved her dearly. She was my beautiful sister, and father had said with his dying breath: "Take care of her Margery."

"Mother and I had to be constantly on the watch, to keep her out of danger. But one day she escaped our eyes, and ran out into the street. I missed her in a moment, and went after her. I saw her from the front gate. She saw me too, and that moment the imp of mischief possessed the child, and she started to run across the street as fast as her willful little feet would carry her. I ran after her, of course. And if I live a thousand years, and lose all remembrance of everything else on earth, I shall never forget the next frightful moment. A cold damp comes out over my body, and I turn faint and sick when I think of it. I never think of it when I can help. Oh! it was awful! I had reached the middle of the street. That instant a pair of runaway horses, harnessed to a heavy wagon, came thundering and roaring down upon me, like a hundred infernal spirits. I have read of those terrible horses in the Book of Revelation, which are to destroy the third part of the kingdoms of this world, whose heads were as the heads of lions, and out of their mouths issued fire, smoke and brim-stone, and it was like the horses which came thundering down upon me that day. I felt the hot breath of their flaming nostrils against my cheek. I saw their wild, mad, awful eyes as they seemed burning into my heart. I snatched Lily in my arms and ran like the wind. And I don't know any more.

"They said something struck me in the back and I was thrown senseless against the sidewalk, still holding on like iron to the child in my arms. I had surely saved Lily's life, they said. It has comforted me ever since to know that. My beautiful sister is one of the most brilliant and admired of women, and only for me those wild horses would have trampled her to death that day. Only for me, the beautiful, grand lady would never have been. But I knew nothing of it all then. One morning I seemed to awake from a long troubled dream. It must have been winter when I went to sleep, and now the sun was shining, and I saw from the window that the grass was green out on the hillside, It was very strange. My mother was talking to some one in the room. And I heard my mother say:

"There's no use spending money for medicine, if the child isn't going to get well."

"A strange thing for a mother to say?" Perhaps is was. I thought so once when I heard a lady read a story about a poor woman who, with her baby, was found lying in the snow one morning after a great storm. She had stripped all the outside clothing off herself, and wrapped it around her baby, to keep the little thing from perishing; and when they found the two, the poor mother was dead and frozen stiff, but the child looked up at them, warm and smiling, I thought of what mother had said when I heard that story. I have thought of it again when sometimes I have seen mothers crying over their dead children, and refusing comfort. I wonder if mother would have cried any if I had died? I don't know.

"I had received a permanent injury of the spine, the doctor said, and my back would always be crooked. I might leave my bed again, the doctor said, but I would never be straight, or strong any more, How long would I be apt to live? I might live to be a hundred years old, he said, for all he knew. I turned my face over to the wall, and cried like a baby, at that. This was to be the end of my dreams of happiness. I never dreamed any more bright dreams of for this world, after that. Still more weeks went on, and when it was hot summer, I stood upon my feet and walked again, and ever since then I have been a pale, little, crooked old woman.

"I never could work again as I had done, and mother turned our two lodgers away. My stupidity had lost us our living, she said. There is just about so much of care and responsibility put upon the shoulders of everybody alike in this world I've noticed. But there are two kinds of people in the world. The care and responsibility slide off the shoulders of one kind, like water poured upon oil paper, while with the other kind they soak in through and through to the very bones. Mother and Lily were the first kind; I was born the second kind, and their share of care and planning and looking ahead for a living, and my own share too, all fell upon me—one pale, little crippled woman. I earned the living for us all. How? I did embroidery—not the common work but embroidery on velvet. I hardly know how I picked it up, but I was always handy with my fingers, to make up for my stupidness about books, perhaps. I believe when folks don't have one gift they always have some other in place, which is just as good, if they make good use of it. No imported embroidery was handsomer than the leaves and buds I worked into the glossy velvet, they looked like the flowers and leaves in a picture. And so I made our living—a shabby one, to be sure, but still we were comfortable.

"When Lily was fourteen mother died, too. Almost with her last words she told me to take care of Lily; just what father had said, years before. But mother said something else, too. Mother said:

"Take care of her, Margery, and bring her up a lady.

"Lily was a strong, healthy, beautiful girl. I was a pale little cripple. Some mothers might have thought that the healthy girl should take care of the cripple, maybe. But my mother said: Take cars of Lily and make a lady of her. Perhaps it was well enough. I never could be a lady myself, from having been born a drudge and from being a hunchback. So I obeyed mother and worked for my beautiful sister, worked my fingers off and my eyes out almost. And Lily? Lily went to a ladies' school, where she learned to sing and play and look pretty. She learned fine ways, too—to despise our shabby little rooms, among other things; and, finally, learned to be ashamed of her hunchback sister, Margery. That was the hardest to bear of all, because, you see, I had done it myself. I had brought Lily up to be ashamed of me. It seemed to me then that the load was heavier than my poor crooked shoulders could bear. But I gulped my troubles down and said nothing. That's always the easiest way to get over anything, I find. Lily was discontented and unhappy all the time, and made me unhappy too by her perpetual repinings. None of my path in this world has led me through a bed of roses. But I worked on and said nothing.

"When Lily was twenty a grand gentleman fell in love with her and married her. He saw her in a tableaux where she was a heathen goddess, or something. I never understood these matters, and it was love at first sight with him. Sometimes love at first sight wears, and sometimes it doesn't. Lily was married in church. I saw her from up in the gallery, and a more beautiful bride than my sister Lily I never looked at, in her orange wreath, and the lovely veil I had worked for her with my own hands. After the wedding, they went away off to their grand home, and my sister Lily is a lady, and has her carriage with the proudest, and no end of silk dresses and diamonds. That was fifteen years ago. I have never seen them since.

"No; Lily didn't ask me to go and live with her. I would be happier in my old home, where I had always lived, she said, and then I never could feel at ease among grand people. So she went away. Awhile after that my eyesight began to fail. I had hurt them so working on Lily's wedding clothes that they never were strong again. Five years ago they failed me entirely for embroidery, and I have never made so much as a leaf since. Then I sold little pictures, taking them from house to house. I had to keep the wolf from the door. I did well at first. People knew me and knew my story, and they were kind to me. They bought my pictures whether they wanted them or not, and always asked me to stop and rest. But it is different now. People are richer than they were five years ago, and don't want my poor little engravings any more. When I ring the bell a servant comes to the door and asks me my business, and always says the lady of the house doesn't want any pictures. And then the chill of disappointment falls like cold lead over my heart. I didn't use to mind, but I can't bear what I could once. I am growing bashful lately, somehow, I can't understand it, but it makes me feel scared and faint to ask strangers to buy my pictures. Maybe it's because I'm growing old. Then, too, the walking is very hard on me, and when I sit down to rest sometimes, the boys gather about and stare at me, and stare after me as I limp along the street. I oughtn't to mind it, maybe, but it makes me feel like a hunted animal, with no place to hide. Oh! if I could only go into the beautiful country, away from the sight of men! But I know that can never be.

"I made a mistake in my life. When I was a young and could work I ought to have put by money enough to bury me in my old days, instead of spending it all for Lily. I was wrong. Lily ought to have worked for herself, and I ought to have worked for myself. It would have been better for both of us. My beautiful sister is one of the most selfish and heartless of women. I made her so. Many a man and woman are made selfish and heartless in the same way. I have seen mothers drudge their lives away for their children, only to make their children despise them afterwards, and go through the world in the belief that it was every mother's duty to be a drudge for her children. I know people who believe that is what mothers are made for. But I am sure it is wrong; wicked even. No human being ought to be a slave to another human being. It hurts them both. When I am dead and buried, if you ever see Lily, tell Lily that.

"I don't think I want to live any longer. Life is getting to be too hard for me, and I can't do anybody any good. Then, too, I have a horror of being old. It makes me shudder to think of it. Sometimes in the street I meet such hideous looking old crones, with dead stony eyes, and grizzly, wolfish faces. And then I shudder with terror, and wonder if I shall ever live to make people shudder when they see me. We look so bad when we are old. Strange that I should think of that? Well, may be so. But we all have our little vanities, and have always been glad to know that my face was fresh and pleasant to look at, and my eyes were bright and black. But what if I should live to be a grizzly, hunchbacked old crone, like those I told you of, hideous and helpless, and be sent to die at last in the charity house? You don't know what an awful thing it is to think about. Yet I I try hard to console myself, even with that dismal thought. I know that however it may be, there is no trouble so bad that it won't end some time; that the very worst grief which can come to the heart, can't possibly last forever. I believe, too, yea, I know, that above the cold and darkness, above the storms and the clouds, there is a land where it is always day, and that the good I have missed here, is waiting for me—there. And so, good night."

* * * Hunchback Margery did not go out on her rounds next day, they noticed. They did not see her go out or in. In the evening late, they feared she must be ill, and went to her room. A stale, sickly smell of smoke was in the room. Her lamp had burned down and gone out. Margery was sitting by the window. One delicate hand lay across her lap—her hand was always delicate and fine, like a lady's—the other grasped a little picture. It was her father's likeness, with the face like her own, pleasant and kindly. The long rows of gas-lights still wound in and out among the hills above the silent city, but Margery was not looking at them. A sweet, gentle smile was on her face, and her eyes were closed. She was dead.

The little crooked old woman had gone away into the beautiful country.

Farm Notes.

WATER AS A PRESERVER OF BUTTER.

J. R. Taylor in the Utica Herald says "most of the so-called agricultural papers of the country, have from time to time something in them in regard to keeping butter in good order after having been duly made and packed; but no way as yet suggested seems to have proved entirely successful, as how to do it is yet an open question. After all, it may be a very simple thing to do. After being duly packed water-tight, the packages may be placed in good, cold, wholesome water, such as is found in good wells and springs any where. Any such good well of water may be used for this purpose, only be sure the package is completely under water always; and if under water several feet deep, it is no detriment, but probably an advantage. It is not necessary, but probably best, that the packages should not rest on the clean ground at the bottom of the well—not that any harm would happen to the butter, but the outside of the package might get soiled and muddy. A deep tank, kept full of water from a flowing spring and continually flowing may be the desirable reservoir for keeping the butter in, if the tank is well covered and kept from freezing. The best way to feed such a tank is to let the feed pipe pass down in the tank to the bottom, and the surplus water pass over its top, so as to keep a motion in the water all the time and change the water in the tank continually. Any well used for the purpose should be one from which water is taken liberally every day, so that the water may never become stagnant. No one need be surprised if butter stored in this way may be kept for years as good as when packed. Possibly lard and some other articles of food, as well as all canned articles, may be stored in this way advantageously.

SHEEP EATING THEIR WOOL.

Instances of sheep eating their wool are quite common, especially during the latter part of winter and the early part of spring. Some have thought the cause resulted from the presence of small parasites—as minute as the red spider of some flowering plants—which produce an irritation, and to allay this, the sheep acquires the habit of biting its own skin, and thereby eating its own wool. It is generally believed, however, that the habit is analagous to that of hens eating their own feathers, and of the abnormal appetite of cows for old bones, woolen rags, etc.; and is caused by an exhaustion of the phosphate in the soil. Old pastures and fields, that have been long cropped, are deficient in these elements, and there is a want of them by the animals. As a preventive, mix a small quantity of bone meal with corn meal, and give them an occasional feed. Sulphur also has been found to be a preventive of the habit, and many farmers keep their stock constantly supplied with it. It no doubt assists in giving a healthy tone to the system.

THE Carlist, Santa Cruz, pays well for his fame. He has constantly by him a body-guard of forty men. When he sleeps he has always two sentinels of his body-guard near him. He only partakes of food after it has been tasted by eight or ten persons. He never east bread, but is in the habit of consuming small thin cakes cooked for him by his own people. Always on his guard, he never forgets that a price of 10,000 francs is placed on his head, and he distrusts everybody.

A SPIRITUAL SONG.

From the German of Novalis.

BY GEORGE MACDONALD.

WEEP I must—my heart runs over;
Would he once himself discover—
Only once from far away!
Holy sorrow! still prevailing
Is the weeping, is the wailing:
Would I here were turned to clay!

Evermore I see him crying,
Ever praying, ever dying:
Will this heart unending beat?
Will my eyes in death close never?
Weeping all into a river
Were a blessedness too sweet!

Is there none with me lamenting?
Dies his name in echoes fainting?
Is the peopled world struck dead?
Shall I from his eyes, ah! never
More drink love and life forever?
Is he now and always dead?

Dead! What means it—sound of dolors?
Tell me then, I pray, ye scholars—
What imports the symbol dim.
He is dumb, and all turn fro me
No one on the earth can show me
Where my heart might look for him.

Earth no more while I am in it
Can provide one happy minute;
All is but a dream of woe.
I too am with him departed:
Would I lay with him still-hearted
In the region down below!

Hear, oh, hear, his and my Father!
Speedily my dead bones gather
Unto his—oh, soon, I pray!
Grass will soon his low mound cover
And the wind will wander over,
And the form will fade away.

If his love they but perceived,
Suddenly had all believed,
Letting all things else go by;
Lord of love him only owning,
All with me would fall bemoaning,
And in bitter weeping die.

—*Scribner's for June.*

THE FASHIONS.

Traveling Outfits. Sacques, &c.

[Harpers Bazar.]

The various shades of brown, from ecru and dust-color down to modore and leaf brown, are preferred this season for traveling suits instead of the gray dresses that have been in vogue so long. Next to brown in popularity are the grayish-green shades, sage, reseda and mignonette; and there are many new suits of the stylish ocean tints of grayish blue. Two shades are generally used in these suits—a very light shade for the over dress, and an extremely dark one for the skirt beneath, that must come in contact with the street. The darkest shade is used for trimming the lighter garment, and gives it character. A few suits are made entirely of one shade, but they are insipid-looking.

The materials for traveling dresses are those rough surfaced goods that have the appearance of being worn for service and as semi dress, yet are so limp and flexible that they drape gracefully, and are therefore stylish. First among these is camel's-hair and its many serge imitations. This is merely bought for the polonaise, which requires four or five yards of this double-width goods, which cost from $3 to $6 a yard. The skirt is usually silk, but for long journeys, such as ocean voyages or the trip to the Pacific, a skirt of the camel's-hair is added, and trimmed simply with bias bands of the material edged perhaps with wool fringe. Next in favor for these lengthy voyages are suits of English water-proof of the deep purplish blue shade; with buttons of oxidized silver for the only ornament. of polonaise suit of this fabric may be made very effective, and will stand the hard wear of travel better than any meterial in use. The water proof cloth costs from $2,50 to $4 a yard; a polonaise made of it is very pretty when worn with a black silk skirt. For brides' traveling dresses, the soft *caressante* cashmere is still very popular, though it is being gradually displaced by more "fuzzy stuffs." Of the latter, de baize is the principal inexpensive fabric. This is soft undressed wool, rough-surfaced, thin enough for the wind to blow through, yet strong, and so clinging that it gives sufficient warmth. Bias silk bands of a darker brown, with silk collars, pockets, cuffs, sash, and large button-moulds, covered with silk, are the trimming. Velvet instead of silk is much used for trimming traveling dresses, but it is too heavy for de baize. These velvet trimmed dresses will also be stylishly worn until the heat of summer makes them intolerable. Grey mohair, for 50 or 60 cents a yard, is a durable fabric for traveling suits. Its glazed surface repels dust, and it will not cockle after dampness. For short trips in summer undressed linen, the natural color of the flax, will be made in suits as formerly; also the deep blue linens that are new this season, and of which we have already spoken.

The appropriate mode of making traveling dresses is a very long, plain polonaise and single skirt trimmed with bands, facings, and simply gathered flounces, but without heavy pleatings and those elaborate hand-made trimmings that catch dust and are so hard to cleanse. Two ten-inch flounces gathered, with a band of silk for heading and edging, trim de baize and other woolen skirts prettily. The fronts of polonaises are long enough to touch the bottom of the skirt beneath them. One or two rows of buttons ornament this front, and sometimes there is a wide silk facing or revers, with imitation bound buttonholes placed down the front. The loose-fronted polonaise with a single dart, worn full and without a belt, gives an appearance of embonpoint to the most slender figure. The back consists of two straight sacque-shaped lengths, belted down either outside or underneath, with much fullness added for the skirt drapery. There are two new modes of draping this season; the first catches the skirt up in the middle of the back only, drawing the front open and down in a long point on each side; the second leaves the closed front and sides plain and square without a wrinkle, and strings are used to tie them back under the bouffant back. A third fashion—not new, but still very popular—drapes the sides high and very far back, while the back breadths hang long and full.

The traveling hat is of chip, brown or gray to match the dress, and is trimmed with two shades of bias silk of the colors used in the costume. The shape is either a Rubens with brim turned up on the side only, or else a Rabagas which is turned up all around. A black chip hat is used when black velvet collar, cuffs and sash are on the polonaise. The handkerchief veil of gray or very dark green grenadine is universal. The new lingerie for traveling is made of percale, with dark gray, blue or black lines and bars on white. It comes in little chemisettes, with standing English collar, and deep cuffs turned over in points at the corners to match the collars. Plain sets of collar (without chemisette) and cuffs cost 40 cents. Ecru batiste lingerie is also worn with the pretty black taffeta silk suits made especially for traveling and for morning wear on the street.

Strong, serviceable guipure will be the proper lace this summer, and sacques and polonaises the fashionable lace wraps. The stylish sacque is amply long and loose, or else is slightly shaped to the figure, and has half flowing sleeves. Young ladies will wear sacques that are slashed up the back, but the plain simple shape will be the most used. Many sacques have centres of imitation guipure in rose patterns with real lace border; these are very well thought of, because the imitation guipure is all silk and jetty black, differing from real guipure only in being woven instead of hand-made.

Among the latest importations are suits of black grenadine with five lengthwise graduated puffs covering the three front breadths and meeting a narrow flounce at the foot. On the back breadths are four wide straight gathered flounces. The basque is long, and in this instance the silk lining is cut low. Other grenadine basques have thread insertions sewed in the side forms and arranged in Pompadour squares.

VARIETIES.

JOE says: "Sam, I have lost my watch overboard; it lies here in twenty feet of water. Is there any way to get it?" "Yes" says Sam, "there are diver's ways."

THE New York Mail says: "Two young fellows, well known in society, disgraced themselves by coming to blows in the parlors of a lady at a large reception the other evening. The hostess, with rare spirit, sent them a request to leave her house at once, and has since cut them both."

THE N. Y. Sun of the 20th, says Mr. Bonner's mare Pocahontas on Monday trotted half a mile, at Fleetwood Park, in the extraordinary time of 1.04¼. This is the fastest half mile ever trotted. Dexter and Startle have both trotted in 1.04½, but Pocahontas has beaten their time by one quarter of a second.

A NATIONAL Convention of the Veterans of the Mexican War is to be held in Washington, D. C., in January, 1874, to prepare a memorial to Congress for a pension at the same rate as that allowed the veterans of 1812, and also to adopt measures for a general assemblage of the veterans on the Centenuial anniversary of the nation's birthday at Philadelphia in 1876.

MANY persons—besides school boys and college students—use the phrase "He is a brick" without the least idea that it is supposed to be of classic origin. It is said that King Agesilas, being asked by an ambassador from Epirus why they had no walls for Sparta, replied, "We have." Pointing to his marshaled army he said, "There are the walls of Sparta; every man you see is a brick."

CINCINNATI Times and Chronicle: The young lady who signs herself "Louise," and sends us a poemlet of twelve verses on the condition of the streets, is requested to make her poem longer, or we cannot print it. Sixty verses would be none too many. Meanwhile we will hold on to those in hand, merely whetting the readers appetite by giving four lines, which read as follows:

"Go see what I have sawn:
Go feel what I have felt;
Go out at early dawn,
And smell what I have smelt."

A SCHEME is now on foot for running a tunnel through the Rocky Mountains. This may seem a prodigious enterprise at first to the casual reader, but the parties who have the matter in hand are sanguine of the most complete success. The idea is to tunnel the mountains from a point about one mile below Black Hawk to the Middle Park, running in a north-westerly direction. The tunnel to be run will, it is presumed, cut many rich veins of gold and silver, and thus a great mining interest be developed. Money for the prosecution of the work is furnished by English capitalists, who are sanguine of the ultimate success of the enterprise. Some idea of the magnitude of the task may be gathered from the fact that the tunnel, if completed, will be 12 miles in length. It is intended to make it large enough to be used for railway purposes, and so, if a road is ever to be constructed to the Middle Park, it will find its most convenient route through the tunnel. It will be called the Sierra Madre Tunnel Company, and the incorporation papers for its organization have already been filed.—[Denver News.

CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE was three times married to young and handsome women. His first wife, Kate Garness was the daughter of a wealthy Cincinnatian, who was the originator of the Ohio Life and Trust Company—that concern whose disastrous failure precipitated the panic of 1857. This lady was truly beloved by Mr. Chase, and it was the romantic passion of his life. He preserved her letters, portrait, and souvenirs of affection, to the last, and they were the most prized of his effects. This lady was a brunette; she had two children, both deceased. The second Mrs. Chase was Lydia Smith, of Cincinnati, mother of Mrs. Sprague. The third Mrs. Chase, mother of Mrs. Nettie Hoyt, was Sarah Bell Ludlow, a superb woman. She always addressed the Chief-Justice for some quaint reason, as "my dear Percival." The two children of the Chief-Justice have been subjects of his pride, and perhaps of his ambition in later years. Excepting Martha Jefferson, we have not had in eminent life any daughter who has made the promotion of her father so much a matter of heart as Mrs. Sprague. —[Gath.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 24, 1873.

By merely signing his name to the back-pay steal bill, GRANT gets an extra hundred thousand dollars. We know a good many people who would sign their names one hundred thousand times for half that amount.

THE *Nation* refers to GRANT'S share in the Louisiana conspiracy and says: "It is a national disgrace to have the United States troops used to sustain a State Government which a committee of the United States Senate has declared to be utterly authorized and fraudulent."

WHILE congressmen who voted for the salary "swag" receive only five thousand dollars extra, GRANT for his signature to the bill gets one hundred thousand dollars extra—*twenty times as much*! Now who is the biggest grabber? As the *Commercial* and *Dispatch* refuse to make answer, will the *Gazette* favor us?

HENRY A. WISE, the hangman of that old reprobate, JOHN BROWN, is talked of by the Radicals of Virginia as their candidate for Governor. Many of them would not hesitate to take JEFFERSON DAVIS for President if he would agree to join them in their thieveries and corruption. JEFF is too honest.

SWOOPE has not yet succeeded in drawing any reply from the ring *Commercial*. It evidently knows that his, (SWOOPE'S) charges are true and prefers not to get into any controversy on the subject. Why not dispose of the matter in the usual way adopted by it during the Gubernatorial campaign—swear that the whole thing is "a Democratic lie?"

THE Des Moines, Iowa, *Leader* says that it is in possession of facts to substantiate that in 1868, SAMUEL M. SHOEMAKER of Baltimore presented to the wife of SCHUYLER COLFAX $5,000—the said SHOEMAKER at that time being interested in several bills before the U. S. Congress and COLFAX being Speaker of the House at that time. This is a direct charge, perhaps Mr. COLFAX can explain if he will.

CONGRESS appropriated $500,000 to be given in presents to the Teton Sioux, reported to be a hostile band of Indians. They are as hard to get at as the last of the Modocs; in fact there is no such tribe. A committee of investigation has been ordered and the President has appointed W. H. CLAGETE, late delegate in Congress from Montana, special agent. As he was interested in getting the appropriation, it will be some time before he finds out there has been anything wrong. What a farce.

THAT fortunate victim of rebel prisons, HARRY WHITE, having discovered how unpopular salary-grabbers and paid Vienna Commissioners are among the people, now says he will not take pay as a member of the Constitutional Convention as he draws pay as a Senator. He don't say anything about returning the extra amount he received for serving on Committees during the session of the Senate of 1872—somewhere in the neighborhood of thirty—five hundred dollars. If he ever does, we shall be happy to announce it.

THE *Dispatch* is opposed to the colored people of New York assembling in meeting and asserting their "rights" to first class seats in theaters and at hotel tables. It fears, evidently, that it will be tried on here. Now we venture a big apple that if we were to ask that journal if it was in favor of or opposed to colored people enjoying these privileges at home, it would either refuse to make answer or tell us that if the law conferred these benefits then they ought to enjoy them—if not, not. Now how is it?

THE sacred soil of Virginia has again drank the blood of a duelist, and her code of honor satisfied by the death of one of the parties, JOHN B. MORDECAI, a promising young lawyer of Richmond, died we are informed in great agony on Tuesday evening last; the other party M'CARTHY, also lies in a dangerous condition. If he survives, he will pay the penalty which attaches to all murderers who may escape the gallows, filled with remorse, and shunned even by those who might at the moment have applauded his courage. The way of the transgressor is hard, and cannot be made easy.

IN 1866 when JOHN A. ANDREWS was Governor of Massachusetts the Legislature passed an act increasing their pay and increasing the pay of the Governor from $3,000 to $5,000 a year. Governor ANDREWS heard of it and sent word to the salary grabbers who had the project in charge: "If you undertake to raise *my* salary, I will send back a veto within an hour. It is not in accordance with my ideas of honor to pass upon the question of my own compensation." And he was as good as his word. He did veto the bill, and returned it to the Legislature. No one has ever heard tell of our national grabber making like threats: he would no doubt have vetoed the bill had he not been provided for with an extra hundred thousand dollars.

SOME OF THE PRESENT ISSUES.

The party now in power and its adherents and advocates would gladly establish if it could, the idea that there can now be no great political issues. It proclaims that the slavery question is settled; and that the tariff cannot be made a question, because circumstances render free trade at present impossible; that State Sovereignty no longer exists, because the national government is supreme; and, by the acts of a congressional clique backed by a ready President, it undertakes to show that constitutions are only made to maintain the Radical party in power.

True, negro slavery is ended, no matter through what unlawful means and dire results; true, our enormous public debt involves heavy taxation for a long time, in some form; true the rights of States have been overridden by barefaced, tyrannical and unconstitutional acts of the administration; but it is also true, that these things and their consequences have been conducted and manipulated by the Radical administration, not for the good of the masses of our fellow citizens, but to their lasting injury.

The negroes are free; but how is it with our white fellow citizens of the South? Are they free? No, they are slaves. Slaves to a base and thieving oligarchy, such as has never before disgraced the face of Christendom. Is it not to be an issue, whether the whites or the negroes are to rule in our Southern States? Is not this one of the grandest issues that has ever been forced upon any civilized people? Fellow citizens! Think you that we have seen the end of this attempt of the Radicals to force negro equality down the throats of the white race, and political negro supremacy in whole States once ruled by our white brothers?

Negro emancipation is one thing; but negro domination, forced upon our people by the military bayonets of a Radical Administration, is another thing. Does the Democratic party sanction, or will it ever sustain such action? Never. Nor will the American people, when they fully understand what is going on.

Does the Democratic party sanction wholesale expenditures of the peoples money for the benefit of particular classes? No.

Does it sanction the extravagance which is fostered and encouraged by GRANT'S administration in order to make an imposing government on the people? No.

Does it sanction the attempt to hold the military power of a military President, superior to the civil power as provided in the Constitution? No.

Does it sanction the idea that offices were designed as means for the aggrandizement of individuals, at the expense of the people? No.

Are not these issues that must come before the people? And when they are presented the Democratic party will be found battling against them with all its might.

It is idle to talk of breaking down the Democratic party, or of forming a new party in opposition to that now in power on any other basis than the solid, unalterable principles of Democracy, which are as clear as crystal, and as unchangeable as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

We have not the least doubt that with fair voting, the Democracy are to-day a majority of the legal voters; but by trickery, by falsifying ballot boxes and by dragooning ignorant negroes, the Radicals have thus far since the war maintained their power. Ultimately, Democratic measures must triumph, or self-government must prove a failure. We have faith in the ability of the American people to govern themselves; hence our unaswering faith in the future success of the Democratic party, and of the supremacy of its honorable and honest principles.

When it has come to this; that the military forces of the United States are to be called into requisition to sustain the imperious will of the President against the will of the people of a State, is it not time to pause and take issue? The will of the people of a state, when constitutionally and lawfully expressed, must not be subject to the will of any President, or of any Congress. Constitutionally, Congress and the President have certain defined powers; outside of that they are usurpers. The Democratic party will take issue on this, and the people will be with us.

American citizens are not yet reduced to the necessity of falling back to Imperial government; when they are, it will be time enough to say that there are no party issues, and no use of Democracy.

OPPOSITION TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. WAYNE MACVEAGH, son-in-law of SIMON CAMERON and a member of the Constitutional Convention, undertook the other day, to introduce for the first time partizan politics, in a violent speech against cumulative voting in the election of supreme judges. He spoke for the ring, and gave indications that exhibited clearly the purposes of that organized body towards the Constitution, when it should be submitted to the people. The Philadelphia *Press* alludes to the matter in the following pertinent language:

In view of the gentleman's relations with the Ring which has long held the State in its iron grasp, the position which he has taken may well be construed as an intimation that the new constitution will be fought to the bitter end by that fell power. Indeed, this has for some time been predicted, but we have hesitated to believe it. But the Ring's plan of operations is now plainly outlined. They began their appeals to party prejudice and hatred in opposition to the work of the convention months ago through their faithful organs. Now they raise the same party cry in the convention itself. The great Republican party which was originally organized to reform the worst wrong the country has ever known, is, it would seem, to be marshalled by a set of desperate self-seeking tricksters in opposition to an instrument which promises to free Pennsylvania from a host of well-nigh intolerable abuses; and this is to be done because it is not for the interests of this clique of Ring managers that there should be any interferference with the present corrupt order of things. Let the honest masses of all parties be admonished in time that there must probably be one of the sharpest struggles the State has ever experienced, if the constitution which will contain for them a new charter of rights is to be carried through.

THE GREAT ISSUE.

Public contempt cannot be wholly disregarded, even by men holding the highest offices in the government, but it is shocking to know how many of the trusted servants of the people have sacrificed their fair fame upon the golden altar of Mammon. The partial investigation of senators and members of the lower House of Congress, although evidently conducted so as to shield them as much as possible, has shown to the people of the United States and to the civilized world a lamentable state of affairs; but the most pitiable thing of all is the white-washing that convicted radicals receive, either through the silence, or through palliating articles of radical political writers and speakers.

Nothing can be much plainer than the fact that rascality and stealing of the people's money has been reduced to a system in our national legislature and throughout the Departments, and in every state and municipal legislature where Radicals have control. Nothing can be more certain than the fact that the Radical party has achieved this control through bribery and corruption which no Christian community should sanction. By the same vile system through which well known Senators and members have secured and now hold their seats in Congress, it is intended to perpetuate this rule in our country; and nothing short of a bold strike and the most vigorous efforts of the Democratic party can stay this avalanche of public crime and put a stop to the spread of the Radical demoralization.

The issue is between honest and public rascality. The masses are honest; their intentions are fair; but they are deluded and imposed upon by the heartless demagogues who pretend to be their special friends.

The Democratic party is the only party that can redeem our country from the slough of despond, into which it has been dragged by the wretched Radical robbers of the present administration; and there is but one way to do it. Let the party nominate honest tried men for every office that is to be filled, and then give them a hearty support. The work of reform can never be carried out save through the well-sustained exertions of men who are not to be bribed or cajoled from the path of duty. Every man by whatever name he may be known, who is truly honest, and who honestly seeks to reform the evils which are now rampant in our government, is a good enough Democrat. Such a man cannot support the thieving measures, or countenance the men who are overshadowing the American name with disgrace, and loading people with taxation to pay for their infamous robberies of the public purse.

Public honesty, and public economy, these are what the people want and to which they are entitled. Extravagance has become the order of the day. Radical millionaires have found their way to the itching palms of the very highest of our dignitaries, and it has come to pass that bribes are given and taken in the most unblushing manner.

The real issue now is shall the people rule—through honest representatives, or shall dishonest representatives rule the people?

There is no mystery in Legislation with an honest legislature; it is only when thieves, under the guise of honest men are gathered together in our legislative halls, that all manner of chicanery and complicated laws spring up, designed to rob the people for the benefit of the rascally elect. More thieves sent to the State Legislature and to Congress will only make matters worse. The very hot bed of gaudily dressed crime is the City of Washington during the session of Congress. Why? There is but one answer. Because Congress and the Departments and the President are notoriously corrupt.

The Democracy is yet in a minority in those desecrated halls of our national Capitol. Never mind; let us send more honest men at every election, and never cease our opposition to the unjustifiable acts of the GRANT administration. Even his rhinoceros political hide felt some of the shafts which pierced it last winter. There will yet be a shaft that shall strike a vital part, if we persevere in our efforts. There are honest men in the Republican party. These must eventually cooperate with the Democracy in fighting for honesty and economy, against Radical robbery and extravagance. Our cause is right and just, let us stand by it like true men. Success will come.

Just So.

"Seven little Modocs,
Swinging on the gate,
One got killed
And then there were—eight."

FREE TRADE AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

To the Editor of the World:

SIR: Twenty years ago I was dining with a friend in England. Richard Cobden and John Bright and others were there. Mr. Cobden asked me why it was that the doctrine of Free Trade took so slight a hold of the American mind; why their arguments so potent in England lost their power to command attention in crossing the ocean. My reply was that slavery overshadowed all other questions, and questions of finance and political economy would surely come up when the vital question of slavery had been disposed of.

That time has come. The *World* has already done good service. The hour is propitious.

First—Our commerce has been well-nigh driven from the sea, and England can now say to us what the Carthaginians said to the Romans, "You can't wash your hands in salt water without our permission."

Second—Our manufacturers are suffering from dear raw materials, and cannot export their articles to foreign nations nor sell them at a profit at home.

Third—Our farmers begin to see that they get but little for their produce and pay two prices for every article they buy.

Fourth—No other questions possibly can come up. These questions of paper money and tariff are up and will keep up in spite of all the politicians in the United States.

Fifth—The Democratic party is still strong, and will surely get into power if it plants itself squarely on these issues.

Sixth—The Republican party so long in power has become corrupt to an extent frightful to contemplate. Yours,

S. B. H.

The vigorous mental reach of the foregoing letter speaks for itself. In respect of the sympathy which it declares, it is but one of scores which are pouring upon us from every part of the country, not excepting Pennsylvania.—*World.*

If the *World* would like to make a point, it should send an intelligent correspondent to this city and interview some of our largest iron manufacturers; they seem to be possessed lately with the idea they no longer require protection, and would be better without it; at least that is the way they talk, and if our cotemporary will send his man along we will give him the names.

BREAKING THE SILENCE.

Mr. ORVIS made his speech for Buncomb, to appease the Democracy of Penn's and Brush Valley, Centre county, who accused him of neglecting his duty to his constituents. It was this whale to which the astute ORVIS threw his tub.—*Harrisburg State Journal.*

The above is the only answer yet made by any of the organs to the charges made by Mr. ORVIS regarding the mismanagement of the State's finances and in which he quotes the figures of Radical officials showing a deficiency of more than two million of dollars. The Pittsburgh *Commercial* is silent upon the subject—it prefers not to discuss it.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

The Bellefonte *Watchman* of May 16th., has this

The Democratic State Central Committee will meet on Wednesday, June 4th, at the Merchant's Hotel, Philadelphia, for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the Democratic State Convention.

If so, why don't the chairman issue a call over his signature and in the usual way?

OBITUARY.

Hon. Samuel A. Gilmore.

A private telegram from Uniontown, Pa., on the 15th, informs us of the death of Hon. SAMUEL A. GILMORE, President Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District.

Mr. GILMORE was born in Butler county, Pa., about seventy years ago. He was appointed Judge of the Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene district in 1848 and in 1851 was elected to the same position—retired in 1861 and until 1866 practiced his profession, when he was again elected Judge of the new district of Fayette and Greene counties. He married a daughter of the late Hon. ARNOLD PLUMMER and leaves a number of grown up children.

A sound lawyer, able jurist and high-toned gentleman was Judge GILMORE, whose reputation was by no means confined to the locality in which he lived. He was known and recognized throughout Pennsylvania as one of her most upright citizens, and as such his death will be deeply lamented.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE, while holding court at Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1869 was invited to participate in the ceremonies of decorating the graves of the Union dead at Magnolia Cemetery. He wrote in answer a letter embodying sentiments of forgiveness and fraternity with the Confederates, and was taken to task for it by Mr. J. E. WILLIAMS, President of a national bank in New York; to which he replied, reiterating the sentiments expressed in the original letter. He said "it is true that patriotism requires that the close of a great civil war should be marked, not by proscription or disfranchisement, but by manifestations of sincere good will, especially from the successful to the unsuccessful, and by generous recognition of whatever was really brave and earnest and noble in those who fought on the failing side. I have no sympathy with the spirit which refuses to strew flowers upon the graves of the dead soldiers who fought against the side I took; and I am glad to know there was no such spirit among those who joined in decorating the graves of the soldiers of the Union who lie buried at Magnolia Cemetery. The Magnolia lavishes its perfumes freely, the pleasant air breathes as softly, and the warm sun shines as brightly over Confederate as over Union graves. In the letter which has incurred your censure I sought to put into the hearts of my countrymen something of the divine charity taught by the tree, the air and the sun, as well as by the precepts of our Saviour. I believe it has done some good, and I believe it will do more."

THE VACANT SEAT.

So far as public sentiment has found voice, the country is anxious that the vacant seat at the head of the Supreme Court should be filled by some man who is elevated above the mere plane of partisanship, who is a lawyer so high in the esteem of the profession that the selection will command universal approbation.

We trust it is true that the President will make no appointment until he sends the name selected for the vacancy to the Senate for confirmation. This will afford him ample time to canvass the merits of each one whose name may be brought forward for selection, beside enabling him to consult those of his friends from whose counsel he may hope to derive assistance.

Although it is said that the President will overstep party feeling and make the choice simply on account of fitness for the place, we can scarcely believe he will be able to make so great a leap above the ordinary level of his doings; but if he should be able to do so grand a thing, it appears as if a son of the Keystone State would be chosen to succeed Judge CHASE. We have in our good old commonwealth a gentleman who has presided worthily over our highest court, and although immediately succeeding JOHN B. GIBSON—who was admittedly the greatest lawyer of his day—lost no *prestige* by being compared with his great predecessor; and we earnestly believe that as a jurist he is fully the equal of any one who has been suggested in connection with the vacant place. If GRANT could bring himself to ignore party and select the right man and pay a fitting compliment to the people and the Bar of Pennsylvania, he will appoint JEREMIAH S. BLACK, to succeed SALMON P. CHASE.

WE cannot find it in our heart to abandon the *Gazette* to its blindness, albeit but a trifling degree of success has thus far attended our well intentioned efforts to instruct it. Our neighbor asks "why the Missouri compromise on the fugitive slave law, was enacted?" Now as no such thing was ever done, it is rather hard to ask us why it was done The *Gazette* is in error in saying that slavery was a National institution; it never was so regarded by any one. Then the democratic party is by no means responsible for the fugitive slave law, which was passed anterior to the organization of any party whatever. If the Republican party ever claimed, as the *Gazette* alleges, that "under the Constitution" a fugitive from labor was not a subject of rendition, it evidently was as deficient in its study of the Constitution as our neighbor has proved himself to be; and the idea that a law passed in 1789 or thereabouts, was enacted for the purpose of "meeting the advanced views" of the Republican party in 1856, is upon a par with the brilliant corruscations which so frequently blind the eyes of the public in the literary and political Elysium of the Pittsburg *Gazette*. We repeat our prescription of a generous course of reading in History. It would prevent our neighbor from saying so many ridiculous things.

Jack of Clubs.

Captain Jack, so grim and dirty,
With his Modocs three-and-thirty,
For the troops of Uncle Sam
Doesn't seem to care particularly;
But, with Modocs thirty-three,
Dodges like the Frenchman's flea,
Shooting little slugs of lead
All aronnd his lava bed,
Wrapping round his rugged form
Suits of stolen uniform,
Punctuating all his talk
With the knife and tomahawk,
Begging his pale faced friends to spare
Mementoes in the shape of hair—
Stock to fill his chignon store
When the battle's din is o'er,
Trump of Indians, Captain Jack,
"Right bower," of the "cut-throat" pack!
Though five hundred troops surround him,
He will not be caught—confound him!
—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

THE improvements inangurated by the Pennsylvania Central are thus referred to by a Philadelphia correspondent of the *World*:

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is contemplating improvements for their shipping facilities in this city, and workmen are even now engaged in preparing for the beginning of this work. The Company have at last obtained great advantages for the shipment of New York and eastward-bound freight, and for the delivery and distribution of freight consigned to this city. The City Councils passed an ordinance some time ago for the extension and widening of Delaware avenue, the thoroughfare running alone the Delaware River front, and the work will soon commence. The avenue is now sixty-five feet in width, and it is proposed to increase it to seventy-five feet. The improvement will necessitate the destruction of many mammoth warehouses and several extensive sugar refineries. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will then lay the tracks for a freight Railway upon the street, connecting with their Delaware River extension below the Navy-yard, and ending at Dock street, where it will also seek a connection with a freight road, which will eventually be constructed by the Reading Railroad Company on the north end of the avenue, and by this means a continuous and uninterrupted line of tracks will be secured circuiting the entire city. The Pennsylvania Railway has purchased the block of buildings bounded by Water street on the west, Dock upon the south, Walnut street upon the north, and the avenue on the east. This block is now occupied by numerous warehouses, hotels, and produce commission houses. The Company will demolish these and erect upon the site a magnificent and mammoth freight depot, having a frontage of 600 feet on the avenue. Water street upon the west will also be enlarged to a width of fifty-five feet. Freight can thus be taken into the depot by cars via the avenue railway for destribution. The structure will be built largely of iron, and will be imposing in architectural design. Extensive docks will also be constructed on the river fronting the depot, which will also be occupied by the American Transatlantic Steamship Company. These improvements will cost probably $1,000,000. Work has commenced upon the Pennsylvania Central Railway between this city and Pittsburgh for the two additional tracks. This will give four through tracks between the two cities, two of which most probably will be used exclusively for the freight business and the two remaining tracks for passenger trains. The road is also being straightened and the bends taken out, which, when completed, will make the distance between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh three or four miles shorer.

AN article in the Edinburgh *Review* on Gen. ROBERT E. LEE contains the following:

"The day will come when the evil passions of the great civil strife will sleep in oblivion, and North and South will do justice to each other's motives and forget each other's wrongs. Then history will speak with clear voice of the deeds done on either side, and the citizens of the whole Union do justice to the memory of the dead, and place above all others the name of the great chief of whom we have written. In strategy mighty; in battle terrible; in adversity, as in prosperity, a hero indeed, with the simple devotion to duty and the rare purity of the ideal Christian knight he joined all the kingly qualities of a leader of men. It is a woudrous future indeed, that lies before America, but in her annals of years to come, as in those of the past, there will be found few names that can rival in unsullied lustre that of the heroic defender of his native Virginia, Robert Edward Lee."

THE *Army and Navy Journal* makes a good suggestion in saying "the Centennial Celebration will draw thousands upon thousands to the birthplace of freedom, and nothing will excite greater emotion and affection than to gaze on and tread the decks of freedom's cherished child—the 'Old Constitution.' Why not have her rigged and equipped, officered and manned, ready for action, and a national salute fired from her in honor of the Centennial Anniversary? Let her wooden walls be decorated with the names and portraits of NICHOLSON, BARRY, HULL, PREBLE, CHAUNCEY, DECATUR, RODGERS, PORTER, BAINBRIDGE, STEWART SHUBRICK, JONES, MACDONOUGH, MORRIS, LAWRENCE—those naval heroes who have honored her quarter-deck."

THE Worcester *Gazette* alluding to the proposed sale of Revolutionary relics lying in the government arsenal suggests that "the War Department may be wise to husband its resources, for if the extravagance of Congress goes on, it may presently be necessary to dispose of the soldiers' grave stones, lately ordered, for building purposes."

CAUSES OF BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Experiments to be Made in Pittsburgh.

The Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels of the United States has now under consideration the necessary arrangements to be made to carry out the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1873, respecting inquiries into the causes of steam boiler explosions. The act authorises the President of the United States to cause such experiments to be made and such information to be collected as in his opinion may be useful and important to guard against the bursting of steam boilers, and requests him to communicate the same to Congress. One hundred thousand dollars are appropriated for the purposes of the act. These experiments will take place during the months of September, October and November, and will be conducted under the direction of two sets of Commissioners, one for the Western waters and the other for the seaboard or Eastern waters. The former experiments will take place at Pittsburgh or Cincinnati, and the latter at Sandy Hook. In each case the boilers used will be of the description employed in the respective sections. It is understood that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has offered to present the boilers necessary for the Western experiments. The gentlemen recommended for Commissioners to make the experiments for the Western waters are Benjamin Crawford and Isaac B. Holmes, and for the Eastern waters, F. Stearns, of New Jersey and Charles W. Copeland, of New York. These gentlemen are to make all the preparations, and when these are completed the most prominent experts, mechanical engineers and scientists in the country will be invited to be present at the experiments to examine the condition, situation and arrangements of the boilers, to witness and report, The Commissioners, however, alone will receive pay for their services. The whole matter will be under the surpeme direction of Supervising Inspector General D. D. Smith, and immediately under the direction of the supervising inspector of the district in which the experiments are made. As Pittsburgh is most likely to be the point selected for the western experiments. Mr. Devinney, the Supervising Inspector of the Seventh District, will be in charge. Among the prominent persons invited is the distinguished mechanical engineer, Coleman Sellers, of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, and also the Professor of New York, Stevens Institute, Hoboken, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in fact from all the principal institutions of learning where mechanical engineering is made a special branch of study. Wm. M. Lyon, of Pittsburgh, is also on the list of gentlemen to be invited. At the meeting of the American Master Mechanics' Association in Baltimore, Thursday, two committees were appointed, consisting of five delegates each, to attend these experiments.

Outrageous Treatment of a Mutilated Soldier.

[Phila. Press]

The removal, through the influence of Senator Cameron and Congressman Cessna, of the mutilated soldier, Captain Ritchie, from the position of collector of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania district, has excited intense dissatisfaction among the Republicans of Franklin county, where the maimed veteran resides, and where he is universally beloved. It is due to President Grant to say that he resisted the outrage steadily, but was finally overborne by the persistent efforts of Cameron and his confederate. How long are the people of Pennsylvania to suffer under these persistent and offensive persecutions?

GOD KNOWS IT ALL.

In the dim recess of thy spirit's chamber
Is there some hidden grief thou mayest not tell?
Let not the heart forsake thee, but remember
His pitying eye who sees and knows it well—
God knows it all!

And art thou tossed on billows of temptation,
And wouldst do good, but evil still prevails?
Oh! think amid the waves of tribulation,
When earthly hope, when earthly refuge fails—
God knows it all!

And dost thou sin? thy deeds of shame concealing
In some dark spot no human eye can see—
Then walk in pride, without one sign revealing
The deep remorse that should disquiet thee—
God knows it all!

Art thou oppress, and poor, and heavy-hearted,
The heavens above thee in black clouds arrayed,
And well nigh crushed, no earthly strength imparted,
No friendly voice to say, "Be not afraid?"
God knows it all!

Art thou a mourner? Are thy tear-drops flowing
For one so early lost to earth and thee—
The depth of grief no human spirit knowing,
Which moan in secret like the moaning sea—
God knows it all!

Dost thou look back upon a life of sinning?
Forward and tremble for thy future lot?
There's One who sees the end from the beginning;
Thy tears of penitence is unforgot—
God knows it all!

Then go to God! Pour out your heart before him!
There is no grief your Father can not feel;
And let your grateful song of praise adore him—
To save, forgive, and every wound to heal—
God knows it all!

Snobs.

Are there such things in good American society as snobs? A snob, according to the great authority on this subject, is one who "meanly admires mean things;" but this definition is so wide that we are lost in it. We must go to the lifelike portraits painted by Thackeray, rather than to his definition, for the real meaning of the word. The British snob is a man or woman who worships rank, and worships it with naive openness, to the amusement of bystanders, not for what it is really worth, but with a stupid, idolatrous zeal, partly grovelling before it because it is powerful and he is weak, partly because he expects some return for his adoration, well knowing as he does that his god is, after all, human, and that human flattery must be mixed with reverence if his worship is to have its proper effect. Perhaps the most characteristic trait of the true snob is the contrast between the feudalism of his ideal of the relation between himself and his superiors in station, and the vulgar commercial basis of the real relation and his natural life. It is this contrast which, as much as anything, makes Thackeray's descriptions and situations in the "Book of Snobs" so irresistably amusing. But the American snob—on what soil does he grow? We know the British snob when we meet him, but by what traits are we to recognize his American brother? He must meanly admire some mean thing, but it cannot be rank, because we have abolished rank. It may be money; but certainly, if it is money, he does not exhibit his snobbishness in the way we should expect. The true snob is naive but naivette is not a common treat in great American cities. Naivete in New York or in Chicago would be as hard a thing to find as Artemus Ward assured us "monarchy" was in Canada. Among the qualities which are usually attributed to Americans are energy, eagerness to get rich, great self-complacency, and confidence. Deference and veneration have not of late years been virtues supposed to flourish at all on American soil. But without social deference and veneration the British snobs could not exist, since it is his burlesque and misapplication of them which make him a snob. We may confidentially appeal to any one who has ever seen a real snob transported from Great Britain to these shores to say whether he did not seem like a fish out of water, as if he felt his exile form snobdom dimly, in a "sub-conscious" way, through his whole system, and was gasping for breath in the new atmosphere. Did he find a fellow snob to take him by the hand? No; he must search many a long day before he finds one.—["Nebula" in June Galaxy.

An Affecting Incident.

The accident at the matinee at the Grand Opera House last Saturday, during the performance of the Mazeppa scene by Miss Leo Hudson, with her trained pony "Black Bess," receives a touch of pathos in the announcement of the severe illness of the actress, caused by grief at the death of the pony. Miss Hudson was passionately attached to her beautiful pet, which had been her constant companion for a long time, and which was an uncommonly intelligent and tractable animal. It was her custom to give "Black Bess" a good share of the care she required, and the affection of the latter for her mistress was as remarkable as the perfection wherewith she always performed her part of the play.

As soon as the accident occurred Miss Hudson summoned a veterinary surgeon, and every effort was made to save the life of the pony, but in vain. Miss Hudson, bruised and lacerated as she was by her severe fall, never left her pet until it was dead, but sat holding its head in her arms, talking to it and soothing its sufferings as she might have done for a human being she loved. When it died she became almost frantic with grief. Her own injuries had seriously shocked her nerves, but she held out for more than twelve hours by the side of her dying pony, utterly refusing to leave it even for the sake of the rest and care she herself needed almost as imperatively as did her poor, dumb patient. When the pony died she was utterly exhausted with the shock of her injuries and her loss of sleep, and this, with her passionate grief, brought on an attack of brain fever, in which condition she lay all day yesterday at the St. Clair house. She constantly bemoans the loss of her pet pony, which was doubly endeared to her, in that it was not only a companion but a means of gaining a livelihood. It is a case to challenge the liveliest sympathy.—[St. Louis Republican.

Brief Sketch of the Pope's Life.

John Mastai Ferretti—Pope Pius IX—was born on the 14th of May, in the year 1792, at Sinigaglia, near Ancona. He received minor orders in the church on the 5th of January, 1817; subdeacon's order 20th of December, 1818; deacon's 6th of March, 1819; and was ordained priest on Holy Saturday, the same year, at the hands of Monsignor Caprana. He celebrated his first mass on the 10th of April, 1819. In early life he served in the Guard of Nobles, during the Pontificate of Pius VII. When a young priest he was engaged or a special mission to Chili. He was subsequently Archbishop of Spoleta and of Imola. He was proclaimed Cardinal on the 14th of December 1840, and was created Pope on the 16th, and crowned on the 21st of June, 1846. His crosses and trials have been many and severe.

A New Mode of Confidence.

Some of the fashionable set of San Francisco have been again outrageously done—this time by a confidence man named R. W Clapp. He was from New York and pretended to have a wealthy friend named E. Soule in that city. Clapp lived in good style at the hotels, and appeared to have plenty of money. It was what he got by his last confidence operation. He became acquainted with a rich widow at one of the hotels where he was staying, and succeeded in convincing her that he had previously known her in Washington City. He was very attentive to the widow, and one day he pretended to be sick and in a dying condition. He was taken to his room and summoned the widow to his bedside. He sent for a lawyer and insisted upon making his will notwithstanding the opinion of the doctor that he was not to die just then. He had his will drawn up in the presence of the widow and signed it. The instrument bequeathed to her all the right, title and interest in certain lands, bonds, securities and moneys held by parties in New York City.

The widow stood at the foot of the bed, sobbing lowly all the while, for she had really grown to like the villain, and he was just giving her the last proof of his affection. The next day Clapp was up again as usual, feeling but little worse for having played the dying scene. He applied to his sympathetic friend, the rich widow, to endorse a draft for $2,000 for him, as he was a little short of ready money. He at the same time exhibited a telegram from Soule, New York, stating that he would endorse for him for any amount. The telegrams which he had sent and the answer were fresh, and the unsuspecting widow was caught. She indorsed the note—Clapp drew $2,000. A short time afterwards, feeling a little anxious about the transaction, she made inquiries and ascertained that Soule was worthless and that Clapp was a scoundrel. He could not be found, and no further explanations had yet been made at last accounts.

The Candia Somnambulist.

The boy Fitts, who has been in custody since the 15th of last month, on suspicion of committing a murderous assault on another boy when in a somnambulistic condition, was examined recently before the local judge at Candia, N. H. The testimony, although circumstantial, showed conclusively that Fitts, after going to bed on the night spoken of, got up, took an axe and backless chair, walked through the mud nearly a mile, went into the windows of a house wherein he had never been before, passed through several rooms to the bed-room wherein the Emerson boy was asleep, and horribly chopped him up, then left the house, returned to his own bed and went to sleep until he was called in the morning. Although this is his first murderous attack, while in a state of somnambulism, he has frequently had these fits of night waking and performed the most marvelous acts. The Judge and the County Attorney both admitted that it was evident he was the author of the butchery, and the Judge held that there was no doubt about somnambulism. The County Attorney said he had very little doubt as to his irresponsibility, and would suggest that the magistrate have him placed under such bail as he thought proper for his appearance at the October term of the Supreme Judicial Court, and he would frankly state that should no new developments be shown he should not present a case to the Grand Jury. This is a case such as no law in this country every contemplated. Insanity is provided for but not somnambulism, and the case is without a parallel.

Walking.

There is no exercise more beneficial than the innocent and independent one of walking, and none so cheap. The woman who can walk to church, to school, to a neighbor's two or three miles away, is every way better off than the one who rides in her carriage, because the former will receive ten-fold more strength and physical vigor from the pedestrian exercise, to say nothing of the mental stimulus, which is no small item. To secure the greatest benefit from walking, it should be practiced daily. A little stiffness of the limbs, a few drops of rain, or a cloud in the sky, need not deter one from a walk. It might keep the carriage and horses from venturing out, but good rubbers, a water-proof wrap, and a felt hat on a woman are entirely becoming and will protect from an ordinary rain, and the elation of spirit consequent upon the braving of a little inclement weather is worth a great deal. Queen Victoria is an excellent walker, and so are very many of the English ladies of high rank. Spending a large share of their time in the open air gives them them the healthy complexions and robust health for which the English women are noted the world over.

Idle Girls.

It is a painful spectacle in families where a mother is the drudge to see the daughters elegantly dressed, reclining at their ease with their drawing, their music, their fancy work, and their reading, beguiling themselves of the lapse of hours, days and weeks, and never dreaming of their responsibilities; but as a necessary consequence of neglect of duty, growing weary of their useless lives, laying hold of every newly invented stimulant to arouse their drooping energy, and blaming their fate, when they dare not blame their God, for having placed them where they are. These individuals will often tell you, with an air of affected compassion (for who can believe it real) that poor mamma is working herself to death, yet no sooner do you propose that they should assist her than they declare she is quite in her element, in short that she never would be happy if she had only half so much to do.

An Irish Quaker.

A friend tells this story about the Quaker Indian Commissioners on their recent return to Philadelphia: The "broad-brims" landed, carpet-bag in hand, at West Philadelphia, when an Irish hack driver, who chanced to have a broad brim also, to ingratiate himself into their good graces passed himself off as a brother Quaker.

"Is thee going to the Continental hotel?" asked the hack driver.

"Yes, our residences are near," replied the Quakers.

"Will thee take my carriage?"

"Yes, gladly."

As they seated themselves, the hack driver asked very seriously:

"Where is *thou's* baggage?"

DR. J. M. TONER, of Washington, offers a theory that a person who retains his hair past the age of sixty-five has a good prospect of living to be over eighty. As the result of large experience and close observation, he expresses a belief that the vast majority of persons who become bald or lose their hair, do so between thirty-five and forty-five and that these rarely live to be over sixty-five or seventy years of age.

ASSOCIATION.

BY EMILY E. FORD.

Sing me that song no more!
My lost life I deplore;
I float along the shore
Of the far lands of memory.
The wild and sad refrain
Pulses with bygone pain;
My tears fall down like rain,
My struggles are all in vain,
I beat along the shores of memory.

Thy wind-harp's wailing spell,
With tides that rose and fell,
Has borne me on its swell
To the far lands of memory.
My eyes with tears are wet,
My heart doth idly fret,
I vex with vain regret;
Ah, might I once forget
The purple light on shores of memory!

For I can never land
Upon their golden strand,
Nor step upon the sand
Of the far lands of memory.
For mists and fogs are met
And ragged rocks beset
Each harbor of regret,
And sails are never set
Which find the silvery shores of memory.
—June Galaxy.

PHILIPPE PAUL DE SEGUR.

Historian of "Napoleon's Expedition to Russia."

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

Death has removed from among us one more remnant of what French historical memory still pardonably cherishes as the heroic age—that of our grandfathers—"hauts de cent coudees," as Victor Hugo rhapsodizes concerning them; the contemporaries and fellow-actors of the first and great Napoleon. The Count de Segur, the eye-witness and historian of the Russian campaign of 1812, has died, at the age of ninety-three. He was therefore in the vigor of life when he witnessed the scenes of that marvellous year which no pen has described like his. He came of a family which had certainly no right to quarrel with the Imperial order of things. His father, the well-known diplomatist and writer, was one of the very few who placed the united qualifications of ancient family and literary distinction at the service of the house of Bonaparte, and was willingly rewarded with all that the new government could do for him. He became senator, grand master of the ceremonies, and so forth. His son, of whom we are now writing, had also his share in the largesses of the reigning Court: ten thousand francs per annum on his marriage, "donations," and "supplementary grants" from time to time; so his hostile critic, General Gourgaud, takes care to inform us in his "Examen" of De Segur's history. He rose to the high Court rank of "marechal des logis" and gouverneur des pages;" but, though closely attached to the person of the Emperor, he never served in any strictly military capacity. And hence his enemies affirmed that, inasmuch as his quartermaster duties compelled him to be always a day in advance of the Emperor, his sources of information were always drawn from the talk, generally discontented, of officers as they dropped in after the day's march; that his history is a collection of caquets de quartier-general," headquarters gossip; much as if the courier of an illustrious travelling family, always preceeding them in their tour, were to compile a narrative of their proceedings from such fragments of information as reached him in the day. Nevertheless, he saw his fair share of more serious service, and was twice wounded in the Russian campaign. His enemies deny that he showed any sentimental fidelity to the cause of his patrons. Charged, in 1814, with the organization of a new corps of "guards of honor," he offered the services of himself and his sixteen hundred "guards" to the Bourbons even before Napoleon had quitted Fontainebleau; so at least General Gourgaud informs us. We mention these particulars because the disclosure of the weaknesses and errors of Napoleon during the momentous campaign of 1812, which is made in his famous work, is commented on by Napoleonists as a personal disloyalty. To us, on the other hand, the "Histoire de Napoleon et de la Grande Armee" is, on the whole, one of the most remarkable acts of homage ever paid to greatness under a lurid eclipse. It is the work of a man of real though limited genius; and its hero is represented in the light in which his own contemporaries hardly comprehended him, and in which later times have hardly as yet realized him, as a man of exceptional faculties and impulses; a "daemonico man," as Goethe called him, whom it is idle to criticise, as it is now the habit to do, by ordinary rules applicable to ordinary mortals. There is much besides in De Segur's narrative which ranks very high as an example of picturesque historical composition; such is his account of the fire of Moscow, which, when he wrote, was as yet an enigmatical catastrophe in the judgment of the thinking world. It may be remembered that the Duke of Wellington, as late as 1825, would not believe that the conflagration was anything but the result of accident: see the Diary of Lord Colchester. His main reason was the soldierlike one that the Russians "would not have left their military magazines, their gun-carriages, and, above all, their gunpowder, to the victorious army before they retreated." We fancy, however, his Grace was not perfectly informed as to the facts; and De Segur's version is at all events now the commonly received one. Such also is his wonderful narrative of the sufferings of the retreat, furnishing a mine which has been abundantly worked by subsequent laborers. These, however, are but incidental ornaments of the work. Its great merit lies in the delineation of the character Napoleon. M. de Segur saw him very close; he saw him indeed with very imaginative perception, but it was the perception of genius for which the true underlies the poetical. Some of his *traits de plume* have become almost common property; as when he describes the Emperor's craving for victory: "Instead of sacrificing everything to ensure it (victory), it was through victory that he sought to arrive at everything; he used it as a means, when it should have been in truth an end." Such is the famous address, of fatalist complexion, which he represents the Emperor as having delivered to three general officers, his own father, the Comte de Segur, among them, on the eve of his departure for the war, when they wished to dissuade him by warnings of personal danger: "I feel myself driven towards a goal which I know not. When I have reached it, when I can be no more serviceable for its attainment, then an atom will suffice to destroy me; till then all human efforts will be in vain against me. Paris or the army, it is all the same for me. When my hour is come, a fever, a fall from my horse in hunting, will kill me quite as easily as a ball; men's days are written."

Such again, is his striking analysis of the peculiar personal influence exercised by Napoleon: "There was in his conversation a kind of enchantment, against which it was impossible to defend one's self; one feels less strong than he, and forced to submit to his dominion. It was if I may hazard the expression, a kind of magnetic power, for his ardent and flexible genius breathes entire in each of his wishes, the least as well as the most important; he wills anything, and all his forces, all his faculties, unite for the purpose of its accomplishment; they hasten to the front, they precipitate themselves, and, obeying each movement of his mind, they assume on the instant the forms which he desires." Note, also, the grand passage in which De Segur describes the failing of heart with which his hero embarked on his greatest enterprise, his almost preternatural prescience contending against his reliance on destiny. "On the approach of so great an event he hesitated in regarding it as certain, for he had no longer the consciousness of his own infallibility."

It is remarkable how very extensively this romantic estimate of the first Napoleon's character, as a being of semi-supernatural gifts, so to speak, pervaded our own literature as well as the French in the first generation after him. It influenced very largely the mind of the Napiers, and through them that of the great multitude of their admirers and imitators in military history. It became almost a worship in such writers as Hazlitt. It penetrated into the writings even of Tories like Scott and Alison. It entered into the very soul of Byron, who all his life was alternately attracted and repelled by the sinister brilliancy of the Napoleonic star. It produced, us, at all events, a more vivid style of historical writing than had been admitted before, and a manlier tone of poetry than that which suits the nerves of our effeminate modern muse.

And, after all, Napoleon-worship was deeply founded in truth. It was his fate to earn an undeserved posthumous popularity as a monarch, because his name was a watchword in party polemics. And in our time his military pre-eminence has been contested, his personal qualities decried, because, his dynasty having become established and consequently unpopular, the same class of wits which had been enlisted to magnify him in the first period were banded together to lower him in the second. No Frenchman ever praises or condemns an historical character except "in odium tertii," as Sir Philip Francis expressed it—with purpose to aim a side-blow at some existing personage or system. But of this kind of ambidextrous criticism we have surely had more than enough. After fifty years, Truth is the only client worth upholding. The chief lesson which we ourselves derive from modern anti-Napoleonic tirades is that the writers deliberately misconceive their subject. What is the advantage of pointing out, as is so easily done, that Napoleon aimed at too much, that he lost all by risking all, that he ought to have withdrawn his troops from Spain, his garrisons from Germany, to have been contented with the Emperor Francis's terms after Dresden, with the terms of the Allies after Leipzig? Napoleon knew perfectly well that he had nothing to gain by yielding on either of these occasions. He knew the instability of his own power. He knew that if he gave ground he must certainly fall; if he prolonged the contest, it was still possible, however improbable, he might win. What was it then to him that after every adverse throw of the dice the chances against him multiplied tenfold, fifty fold, a hundredfold? Such was the spirit in which he went on doubling his stakes; and thus considered, the tenacious vigor of action and language which he displayed in his last years of conflict, the marvellous air of confidence which he assumed, and by which he imposed to the last on great part of his enemies and of mankind, savored indeed of "daemonic" ability as much as the surpassing achievements of his earlier days. He stands alone, after all, in history; towering, whether it be for good or for evil, above every other figure. Cæsar or Alexander may have rivalled him; but none since their days. Such a character is invested with a grandeur of its own, which it is idle to controvert merely because we may condemn or loathe the utter want of moral sense which accompanied it. The specialty—morally speaking—of the first Emperor was that throughout life he evinced, probably felt, not the slightest sense of responsibility of any kind. In this respect he was not merely unique among heroes; but to find his parallel one must descend even to the lowest criminal strata of society. Such a man, we are told, could not have been "great;" but that is a verbal criticism of the clerical and feminine order. Manzoni—himself a deeply religious man—saw farther when he described him as one in whom the great Maker had seen fit to stamp a larger image of his creative spirit than in other men. Such was he whom De Segur sketched in his failure as well as in his strength; and De Segur, who died on the 12th of March 1873 was probably the last surviving man who knew him well, and had conversed familiarly with him.

Connecticut Blue Laws.

A correspondet from Hartford, Conn., sends the following to the New York Weekly:

"Two hundred years ago the following way of administering justice was common in New England:

"Josiah Plainstowe, for stealing four baskets of corn from the Indians, to return them eight baskets again, and be fined five pounds, and hereafter to be called Josiah, not *Mr.* as he used to be.

"No man to cross a ferry but with an authorized ferryman.

"No man shall run on the Sabbath, or walk in his garden, or elsewhere, except reverently, to and from meeting.

"No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath, or fasting day.

"No minister shall keep a school.

"No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep house, cut hair, or shave, on the Sabbath day.

"No one shall read common prayer, keep Christmas, or Saints day, make mince pies, dance, play cards, or play on any instrument of music, except the drum, trumpet or jewsharp.

"No one shall buy or sell lands without the permission of the selectmen

"Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap."

The New German Gun.

A Prussian military journal contains some interesting information respecting the adapted Mauser rifle, which is being served out to the guards, and is to constitute henceforth the destructive firearm of the German army. It appears that at long ranges the rifle is remarkably true, but at short distances it requires an exceptionally low aim. Its best distance is said to be 300 metres or about 250 yards. It requires just half the time for loading that the needle-gun did, and less (as three to four) than does the chassepot. Eighteen shots per minute may be delivered by single men and twelve shots in volley, but as a rule no more than twelve and eight are counted upon. The rifle is described as light and handy, durable and not apt to get out of order. Altogether military authorities consider that they could not have made a better choice.

MORE GOOD THAN BAD.

There is many a rest in the road of life,
If we would only stop to take it;
And many a tone from the bird or lute,
If the querulous heart would make it.
To the soul that is full of hope,
And whose beautiful trust ne'er faileth,
The grass is green and the flowers are bright,
Though the winter storm prevaileth.

Better to hope though the clouds hang low,
And to keep the eye still lifted;
For the sweet blue sky will soon peep through
When the ominous clouds are rifted.
There never was a night without a day,
Or an evening without a morning;
And the dark hour, as the proverb goes,
Is the hour before the dawning.

There is many a gem in the path of life,
Which we pass in our idle pleasure,
That is richer far than the jeweled crown,
Or the miser's hoard of treasure;
It may be love of a little child,
Or a mother's prayer to heaven,
Or only beggar's grateful thanks
For a cup of water given.

Better to weave in the web of life
A bright and golden filling,
And to God's will with a ready heart,
And hands that are swift and willing:
Than to snap the delicate, minute threads
Of our curious lives asunder;
And then blame Heaven for the tangled ends,
And sit, and grieve, and wonder.

Queer Things About Babies.

A great many curious things happens to babies, in this round world of ours, that the readers of our "Young Folks" probably never heard of. One thing is—planting them. This is done by the dark-skinned woman of Guinea, and isn't half so dreadful as it sounds. The mother digs a hole in the ground, stands baby in it, and then packs the warm sand around him to keep him in place, as you would set out a rose bush. It keeps him out of mischief and he can play in the sand while his mother works. All the day long he stays in his odd crib, and at night, when she is done with her work, he is dug out. When this agricultural mother wants to carry baby about, she ties him into a little chair which she straps to her back. If it is some very grand occasion, he is dressed neatly in stripes of white paint, and ornamented with dozens of brass bracelets and rings on arms and legs. A funny looking baby he must be. If you don't fancy a crib of sand for a baby, what do you think of a big shoe stuffed with moss to make it comfortable? The droll little Lapps cradle their babes in that way. The shoe is large, of course, and made of reindeer skin. It comes up high at the back, like the slippers we wear nowadays, and is turned up at the toes. The moss with which it is stuffed is the famous reindeer moss, soft and white; and the odd little black-eyed baby looks very comfortable hanging from a tree or slung across its mother's back. Perhaps this baby who lives in a shoe is no more comical than the baby who lives in a fur bag—another sober little black-eyed baby, away off in the shivery Esquimaux huts. Besides being cuddled up in a fur bag at his mother's back, this round faced little fellow wears a fur hood and looks like some strange kind of animal peeping out in the world. You may have seen the Indian baby or papoose bound flat to a board—poor little creature! One tribe, the Flatheads, made a rude sort of box of bark or willow work, and wrap the baby—"little man" they call him—in a piece of blanket, strap him tightly to the box, and hang it across two sticks. Besides this, the unfortunate little fellow has a board bound over his forehead to make him a Flathead. Even the Russian peasant mother cradles her baby on a square board hung from the wall by strings from each corner, like the pan in a balance. In India the funny little black babies either sit on their mother's hips and hold on by clasping their hands over her shoulder, or they take airy rides in a basket on her head. These babies are elegantly dressed in armlets, bracelets, anklets and leglets (if one might make a word,) finger rings, toe rings, and nose rings. As for clothes, they don't need many when they wear so much jewelry. China babies—not dolls, but babies that live in China—are sadly in the way among the poor. Sometimes they are cradled in a bag on their mother's back, and sometimes they are tied to the backs of older children, who go about as though they had no such load. Many poor Chinese live in boats on the river, and the baby that comes to such a family is tied by a long rope to the mast. It is long enough to let the child creep around, but not long enough to let him fall overboard. There is another curious custom regarding babies which prevails in some parts of China. If one dies, it is not buried as older people are; it is thrown out carelessly, and crackers are fired off at the door. Here and there, at the corners of streets, charitable people build small houses with openings to drop the neglected little bodies in, and that is all the burial they get.—[Young Folks.

Cookery.

The Popular School of Cookery recently established in London for the purpose of making adepts in the culinary art, is now in full operation. In the closely-packed chairs may daily be seen fashionable ladies, sweetly surprised at discovering that a gridiron is quite different from a fryingpan, side by side with stout middle-class house-keepers, whose shrewd anxious glances betray their painful familiarity with the ways of plain cooks. Behind the counter stands a venerable *chef de cuisine*, clad in white and assisted by four buxom kitchen maids, becomingly arrayed in brown Holland costumes and coquettish mob caps. Nor is the sight which meets the eye less attractive than the odor appealing to the appetite. Each week the programme is varied to suit the palates and purses of the million. During one week macaroni is prepared in different ways during the morning lecture, while the *pot au feu* and other dishes form the subject of the afternoon's discourse. None of those who attend the lectures can any longer excuse their ignorance of cookery, for the various processes for serving up savory dishes are so thoroughly explained by the lecturer and so practically demonstrated by the chief cook, that the matter is put beyond a mistake. The difference between the preparation of a French peasant's dinner and that of the British workingman is also explained. In the former case, long before the dinner hour a couple of ounces of meat, some crusts of bread, a few savory herbs and onions had been simmering in a little earthenware pipkin over a handful of charcoal, and the result is a nourishing and palatable mess. On the other hand the wife of the English laborer thought herself in luck if she could rush out and buy, perhaps, double as much meat or bacon a few minutes before 12 o'clock. She would then hastily place her purchase, supplemented by an onion, in a greasy frying-pan, and serve up to her hungry husband a black, burnt chunk of half-raw and wholly indigestible meat.

The Wine Crop in France.

The vineyards of France contribute largely to her agricultural wealth; and in the wine-growing departments thousands of persons are affected by the failure or success of the annual yield.

On the nights of the 25th, 26th, and 27th of April, a severe frost ruined the vintage for this year in many parts of France and destroyed the hopes of the wine growers in a prosperous harvest.

At Villefranche, in Beaujolais, the thermometer sank to four degrees below zero. Not a bud escaped in many places. In the lowlands all the vines were destroyed, but on the most elevated of the hill sides, where they were exposed to the wind, the destruction was comparatively slight. The most promising of the vines, those which had been trimmed and were the most advanced, were utterly lost.

In this region the apricot trees were also much damaged.

At Dijon, in Lower Burgundy, threes quarters of the crop will be lost, owing to this cold snap. The grapes from which the popular Burgundy wines, Chambertin, and Clos Vougeot are pressed, were touched by the frost.

In Beaune and Meursault the loss is estimated at from one-third to one-half of the vintage, dependant upon the situation of the vineyards. Those in the lowlands, that is in the valleys or far down on the hill slopes, suffered most.

Some buds were entirely blackened while others of the same size and apparent hardiness were left untouched by the side of the withered ones. The vines of porous nature were as a rule completely destroyed, while those of harder surface made a better resistance

In the neighborhood of Lyons and in Languedoc the loss was great. The same result as to the comparative escape of the more elevated grapevines was observed.

The moon had presented a lurid appearance for some days before, which the peasants always regard as the harbinger of evil. In some of the provinces the peasants are dependent for their entire support on their vines, and owing to this great depression is felt among them. The loss of so large a portion of their income is a bitter calamity.

In the champagne district some of the vineyards will lose from one-half to three-quarters of the annual harvest.

It is not at all probable that the effects of this diminution of the grape yield will be felt in this country. The prices of champagne, burgundy, and claret remain about the same year after year with us. Our wine merchants and importers already charge prices so high that there is not much room for an increase; and as the hotel and restaurant keepers exact one hundred per cent. in addition to the wine merchant's price, any increase above what we are used to pay would only result in a more limited consumption. Fortunately the maximum has been reached in America as far as the prices of wines are concerned.—[N. Y. Sun.

VARIETIES.

THE proposed increase of the Capitol grounds at Harrisburg will cost $49,700.

THE financial editor of a Western paper quotes "Legislators easy and in in fair demand at $100."

SABINA the great Italian tragedian has engaged with Mr. Graw to give one hundred performances in the United States, commencing in September next.

MESSONNIER, the French artist, a celebrated painter of battle scenes, recently sold a new picture on which he was engaged for $60,000. It is entitled "The Charge of the Cuirassiers."

A MILWAUKEE girl, with a morbid carving for ear-rings, has been supplying herself by stopping ladies in the street to tell them that their pendants were coming out, and while pretending to adjust them, taking them out in reality and making off.

MANY ingenious devices are used by saloon keepers, to hint in the most delicate way possible, that their business is conducted on a strictly cash basis. The latest used by a saloon keeper in Washington reads: "Public trust is dead; back pay killed him."

IT is stated that a sword belonging to the late General Meade, presented to him by the United States for his services in Mexico, was picked up by a confederate at Charlottesville, Va., during the war, and word has just been sent to the family of the late General that it is at their disposal.

THE publicity given to messages written on postal cards may be avoided by the use of invisible ink, the direction to "hold to the fire" being written with common ink. This checks the inquisitiveness of post-office clerks, who have not the time to make the application. In France invisible ink is sold for this purpose.

As some lady visitors were recently going through a penitentiary, under the escort of the superintendent, they came to a room in which three women were sewing. "Dear me!' one of the visitors whispered, "what vicious looking creatures! Pray, what are they here for?" "Because they have no other home. This is our sitting room. and they are my wife and two daughters," blandly answered the superintendent.

AN eccentric Pennsylvanian was buried last week in accordance with the directions of his will, in the centre of a large field on his farm. There was no service held, and no clergyman present, as he had expressly enjoined. There is to be a fence around the grave, but what kind of a fence is left to the discretion of the relatives. Being a gentleman of wealth, it is expected that he will enrich the farm.—[Boston Post.

"LITTLE" is a pretty little adjective and "little baby," "little dear," "little darling" as applied to infants are expressive and endearing terms. But there is such a thing as having the babies altogether too little. Thus "triplets" lately born, all living, at Ripon, Wis., were fairy-like beyond all reason, for together the trio of infant beauty weighed only six pounds. Further wonders are told of them. They are too small to be dressed, and are kept wrapped in cotton. The nurse can make a ring of her thumb and forefinger, and slide it over the body of one of them.

THE New Orleans Times relates the following incident:—The most curious instance of resuscitation recorded in our annals happened recently, on Prytania street, near Terpsichore. A child three years old died early in the morning, and was duly laid out for interment; a competent physician certified to the decease, and the friends of the family assembled to solemnize the funeral. Late in the afternoon, the body having been coffined, and the funeral carriages waiting at the door, a thunder-storm arose. It will be remembered that there were some unusually violent reverberations during the brief term of its prevalence. Simultaneously with one of the most deafening of these claps, the child recovered its animation and resumed all the functions of existence. It is now permanently recovered.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER
JOS. S. BARR.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
147 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 24, 1873.

OUR recommendation of Judge BLACK for the vacant chief justiceship of the Supreme Court of the United States meets with favor in different quarters. President GRANT could not perform a more graceful act, one which would be received by the Bench, the Bar and the people with approval. If the Civil Service Reform means anything here is an opportunity to try it on.

IN science, in law, in commerce, in art, in letters, and in that highest of political attainments permitted the foreigner, the United States Senate, alien-born citizens stand on an equality with natives.—*Boston Post.*

All very true, but they don't stand on an equality with negroes so far as the Presidency is concerned. A Radical Congress refused the foreigner that privilege. FRED DOUGLASS is eligible, CARL SCHURZ is not.

THERE are three subjects upon which the Pittsburgh *Commercial* is as silent as the grave; the recent attacks upon its friends of the ring by the District Attorney SWOOPE; the speech of Representative ORVIS regarding the mismanagement of the State finances and the signature of the President to the back pay steal bill by which his Excellency is to receive an extra compensation of one hundred thousand dollars. It prefers talking about anything else.

MACKEY'S *Commercial* still smarts under the well directed blows of District Attorney SWOOPE and don't say anything in reply, notwithstanding which considerable stir among the faithful is apparent in various localities. Among those papers which are in open rebellion to the set up ring ticket, are the Lebanon *Courier*, Bucks *Intelligencer*, Reading *Times*, Indiana *Messenger*, Lancaster *Express* and Venango *Citizen*. MACKEY don't appear to mind it however—he is too busy fixing the delegates.

SOLD OUT.

The *Gazette* and other beacons on the watch tower, are anxious that the Republican party in other parts of the State shall not be betrayed into the hands of the ring, and appeal to them to send delegates to the State Convention who will resist its further aggressions. If these papers have no more influence abroad than they have at home, they might as well suspend their wailings. A Convention was held in this county to select delegates, which were chosen with rare unanimity, every single man of whom was at the suggestion of the aforesaid ring. They will vote for PAXSON for Supreme Judge and MACKEY for Treasurer, if they are candidates. This is their slate, made up long ago, and they will be nominated by acclamation, and the *Gazette* will support them with its accustomed vigor. All this kicking in advance is a mere make believe to conciliate a few unreflecting, honest souls, who think they would like to be liberated from the embraces of political manipulators. Organization is the great lever of parties, and the men who control that are always masters of the situation. On this point Mr. MACKEY is without a peer in the State. He is the foremost organizer in the Republican party. He has made himself familiar with the local affairs and politicians in every county in the State, he is master of the organization in Philadelphia as he is in Allegheny county, and those who take him for a ward politician are highly mistaken. He will control the Republican State Convention with as much ease as he did the Allegheny County Convention and without appearing to do so. If he wants the nomination for State Treasurer he can get it without a struggle, if he declines, he will put who he pleases in his place, and so for Supreme Judge. The screeds of the *Gazette* amounts to nothing.

THE COUNTRY PRESS.

A proposition has been made by the editors of this State to meet and take into consideration the late act of Congress repealing the law allowing newspapers to be circulated free in the counties where published, and also requiring editors to pay postage on their exchanges. If country editors desire to maintain themselves and their business against the ruinous prices—to them at least—of city weeklies—they ought to take decided action in the matter. We are ready to meet in convention and assist all we can to have the law repealed. Any law that has a tendency to put an embargo on education is impolitic, and does injustice to the people.—*Lawrence Journal.*

Our neighbor is right. United action should be taken by newspaper publishers not only of this State, but of the entire country, in regard to this matter. Let the convention be called, to take place before the opening of the State campaign so that there may be nothing to distract it from the one purpose. We think we are pretty sure of the co-operation of our member of Congress in this object.—*Titusville Courier.*

WE opposed the measure when before Congress and the proposition has our hearty endorsement. Let action also be taken by Pennsylvania editors on our infamous libel law. No candidate who is in favor of the newspaper law, or who is opposed to a just libel enactment deserves the aid of the press, which can make itself heard and felt if it acts in concert. Now is the time to set the ball in motion.

THE CENTENNIAL.

In an editorial article published sometime ago we ventured to present some thoughts respecting the Centennial Celebration and Exposition, designed to be held in Philadelphia in 1876, in which is expressed the hope that the affair would be conducted in an honorable way and free from all partizanship, as the only means of making it a success. Since then the world has been shocked by the exposure of the mercenary conduct of a member of the American Commissioners and agents who were entrusted with the responsible duty of managing the American department of the great exposition now being exhibited in Vienna. We could scarcely have anticipated such petty rascality in men selected for such important trusts, who have thus disgraced the American name before wondering Europe and Asia. Nothing so vile as this had occurred to us as possible, but we fancied and still believe that even less glaring mismanagement, or any decided partizanship might have a serious effect in retarding and reducing subscriptions, and of repelling instead of attracting many who might desire to visit the Centennial display.

The event itself that is to be commemorated is certainly the greatest that has ever taken place in human government. The solemn declaration of a whole people accustomed to lean upon monarchial institutions, that they would in future govern themselves, deserves to be commemorated as long as free government continues. That declaration opened to mankind a continent, an immense territory, teeming with every variety of land, and so extensive as to embrace every description of climate found on the globe. That declaration rendered possible the grand celebration which we are to inaugurate as the first Centennial recognition of its claims to the friendly consideration of all civilized nations.

Every day since the 4th of July 1776, has added to the proof that men are entitled to the best government which men can devise, suited to the peculiar circumstances of each people. Every day as knowledge has spread throughout the world in every government, it has more and more confirmed the truth that slavery, of every sort, is opposite to the best interests of mankind, and that constitutional government is a popular right. The empires and monarchies of the old world have partaken of this spirit of progress of the age, and they are gradually conforming their laws and customs to the more elevated standard of government based on a proper respect for human rights. Perfection belongs to no government on earth; but there can be no question that the successful experiment of our country has contributed largely to hasten the extension of libera government everywhere.

It has rendered practicable this Centennial celebration, to which the whole civilized world may come, both as friends and as honorable competitors in a race of generous rivalry; a race calculated to benefit not merely our own people but the world in general.

What if there are some petty jealousies exhibited by some persons in a neighboring city! These must be overborne by the dignity of the occasion which has called for this national manifestation; and they will be if the managers of the Centennial conduct it as it should be conducted. State pride and State rivalry are commendable, when they are not suffered to degenerate into jealousy, the feeling of little minds. In fact this Union if only possible through the exercise of the comity of States. The national government is only their child, born of the States, and which can live only while they cherish it. Whenever any government of men shall succeed in setting themselves above the rights of the States, the American Union will be a farce, and this Centennial celebration a burlesque, the laughing stock of Europe; but let us not anticipate such a dire result. This Centennial itself, if viewed in its proper light, and universally patronized, as it should be, will serve to strengthen the bond of Union, and to show to mankind that we are worthy of free government; worthy to be the custodians of the grand domain which, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is becoming the home of millions of the over crowded populations of Europe and Asia; the cosmopolitan country of the world.

These world's fairs are fulfilling a high mission by bringing together people of all classes from every country on the globe, and making all the world one brotherhood. Nothing that statemanship has ever devised could have a more powerful influence in ameliorating the harsh judgments of different nations, and of proving that the different civilizations of the earth have been specially adapted by an all-wise Providence, each to its own peculiar sphere. Nothing in mere diplomacy can bear comparison with these universal expositions in bringing about universal peace and good will among men.

Viewed in this light, our American Centennial must command general respect; and it should be the pleasing duty of all true friends of progress throughout the Union to make it also the admiration of the age. Our State being honored by the selection of Philadelphia as the site for this universal exposition, should take a special pride in its entire success, and our people should be liberal in contributing to its financial needs, and in vieing with each other in devising plans and constructing articles for exhibition. Great as is the Vienna Exposition, which is now attracting men and women from the four quarters of the globe, we can, if we will, render the American Centennial exhibition of 1876 still more brilliant, attractive and useful. Philadelphia, the city of PENN, will be doubly honored. She will show to the world the room in which the Declaration of Independence was sent forth to mankind as the law of this continent; and which declaration will ultimately be the law of the world,—that each man has rights which every other man must respect. She will show, by the Exposition, what a single century has done for the American people; among whom are now millions from Europe, who, quickly perceiving the various advantages of our new country and its free government, are already Americans.

The Hall of Independence, the grave of FRANKLIN, the numerous institutions of Benevolence, Fairmount Park, &c. all will lend their attractions to foreign visitors; while the well known hospitality of the citizens will we have no doubt be extended without stint. Philadelphia will have an opportunity of setting an example, by encouraging moderate charges, and by ample provision in time to effect this desirable result. There is nothing which presents more complete evidence of the vast improvement which has taken place in our social progress during the century now passing, than the possibility of such a celebration as this Centennial, in honor of a politico-moral triumph achieved through the bold vigorous and patient perseverance of the men of 1776.

Looking forward to the second centennary in 1976; scarcely one in a million of those now figuring upon the world's stage will then be in existence; and probably, with all our efforts put forth at this time, guided by the judgment of the best men in the land, the Exposition of that coming time will entirely eclipse the one of the present. No matter, we can only hope to surpass every thing that has gone before; what may come after, at such a distant period, we will leave to our grand children. Let us do a great deal for the present Centennial, by putting our hearts and our money into it, because the occasion is worthy of it. In doing our best, we shall leave enough for those who come after us to prove that the world will not have stood still in the hundred year interval.

LOUISIANA.

Mr. D. W. SHAW has made a statement. He has not only made it, but he has published it. Mr. SHAW is Gov. KELLOGG'S Sheriff in the now notorious parish of Grant, in what used to be the State of Louisiana. Mr. SHAW don't claim that he was elected to the sheriffalty of that county, in fact he admits that Mr. NASH got the most votes; but by the fact of Gov. KELLOGG having issued the commission to SHAW, he became the sheriff; because, you know, it was only the Democrats—the white trash—who voted for NASH, while the noble negro who was a contented slave—he and his fathers—for generations, until freed by what we are now taught to believe is the the inferior race—voted for SHAW.

"I was appointed by Gov. KELLOGG," says SHAW, "as the Republican who received the largest number of votes." The men who voted for NASH not having the honor of being negroes but only white folks, of course are very silly to expect to have their votes counted. How plain this makes things. How simple all the machinery of government would be if no man's vote was counted unless it was polled for the Radical ticket. And then, you know, the Ring could fix up the primaries by not counting votes there, save for their own especial favorites.

Mr. SHAW is bold enough to tell the truth because he knows his statement will aid both his Governor and himself with the magnates of his party. A Republican who can be chosen to office in a Democratic county by so simple a process as refraining from counting white people's votes, will be regarded in the slang phrase of politicians, as "having higher honors awaiting him." These Radical leaders in the South should each pass away in exemplifying the rascal's coat of arms—Two posts *rampant*, a beam *couchant*, a rope *pendant*, and a Radical at the end of it.

This whole Louisiana scoundrelism is thus spoken of by HENRY WARD BEECHER, whose sound Republicanism not one of the half dozen Radical prints in this city will dare to call in question:

"The condition of Louisiana is alike perilous and scandalous. If Congress at the last session had had the necessary independence and firmness, and the sense of justice which the occasion required, the President would have had no excuse for supporting by the bayonet a State Government in Louisiana which the most distinguished Republican Senators have declared is founded upon an infamous usurpation. If the time spent in consummating the back pay fraud had been honestly devoted to the settlement of affairs in Louisiana, the scandal we now witness would have been avoided."

EX-CHIEF JUSTICE THOMPSON, is being pressed by the bar of Philadelphia to consent to become a candidate for Supreme Judge. We presume the Judge would have no competition if he consents to the arrangement, and we hope he will.

AN old proverb teaches that it is wise to learn even from an enemy; and surely the Democratic party never had, from the day he severed his connection with it, a more gallant enemy than HENRY CLAY. A good many years ago, when politics in Mississippi were in a muddle, Mr. CLAY wrote a letter, a portion of which we give below, to his friend Hon. S. S PRENTISS, containing the follow-sound advice:

"And now what is best to be done? Will you pardon me for making a suggestion? It appears to me that it would be the wisest to run Whig candidates who are in favor of paying the State debt, for all the important offices. If you attempt to run Democrats who are for paying the bonds, many Whigs, some from principle, some upon pretext, will refuse to vote for them because they are Democrats. It is easier to draw to the Whigs the honest Democrats than to carry the mass of the Whigs to them; because there is less difficulty in moving a few than many. And I must say that I think it has been the vice of the Whig party, frequently manifested during the last eight of the ten years, that they have too often tried to ally themselves to the odds and ends of other parties instead of resting upon the strength of their own numbers and their own patriotic principles. What sacrifices have they not made to gain anti-Masons, even abolitionists?" &c., &.

There is no doubt that the policy of the Democratic party is to preserve its organization intact, to stand by its principles, and to form no entangling alliances; to nominate unexceptionable candidates, for State and County offices, and to deserve success whether it wins it or not.

THERE are thirty-seven Modocs left, which is just one to each State. There is a disposition in some quarters to have them disposed of before the Centennial, the year of jubilee.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

If the distribution of flowers over the graves of dead soldiers, is to be made the occasion of disorder and the immediate cause of renewing bitterness and bad blood, better let the dead sleep in peace. This would appear to be the case in Arlington under the shadow of the Capitol, where some of the friends of the Southern soldiers buried there, proposed to strew flowers. The executive committee of the Grand Army of the Republic decided it should not be done. It was stated last year, that on several of the battle fields of the South the ladies on decoration day strewed flowers on the graves of all soldiers alike, the blue and gray without distinction. We have had enough of hate and strife among our own people for one century, let us replace passion by love and kindness, at least over the graves of the dead soldiers.

A RAKING FIRE.

The *Evening Telegraph* under the inspiration of the U. S. District Attorney takes another shot at the ring, and informs the Republican party that its principles and numerical strength have been prostituted by a close corporation of skillful tricksters to purposes of personal aggrandizement:

That its promoters are skilled in low political cunning, and having a common purpose in view, work to a common end, no matter whether their plots are hatched in Philadelphia, Harrisburg or Pittsburgh. Respectable citizens and sincere party men become their mere cats'-paws, and often, unknowingly to themselves, promote schemes that without their votes would fall powerless. The co-operation of this reputable class is obtained by the force of party association, reverence for party ties, and distrust of the common enemy. Personal unselfishness, patriotism, and pride in the great deeds of the Republican party are played upon by these thimble riggers with the same coolness and audacity the professional gambler throws his loaded dice.

* * * Given the sinews of political war—a compact and reckless clique, plenty of money, a subsidized press, and the way is clear. Primary meetings become a transparent sham, State Conventions fall under corrupt control, Legislatures are swallowed up, and even the voice of the ballot box is tainted with fraud. And all this that a select few, without intellect, education or moral sense, may revel in the possession of unbridled power and boundless wealth. It is not a pleasant thought that a conspiracy like this should control the Republican party of the State, dictate its candidates, and mould its policy. But have not our political affairs been gradually working to this point? Do we not all know that an utterly unscrupulous ring proposes to dominate over the coming State Convention, precisely as it managed the late County Convention in a manner to excite the disgust or ridicule of all who were not part of the show?

* * * * * * * * *

They have a sort of prescriptive right to the Legislature. City governments afford the most succulent jobs that bring grist to their mill. State officers are a convenience that cannot be overlooked. They aim to influence every Federal appointment and dictate who shall fill all offices under the State. A share in the "rake" or a portion of the "divy" are the phrases common among them that mean business. Offices are bought and sold; appointees plucked, and formidable aspirants retired with a pecuniary plaster for their disappointed ambition.

If this don't mean MACKEY, ERRETT and company, who does it mean? If there is a man in the Republican party, east or west, who knows what he is talking about it is Mr. SWOOPE. He has been a part of the ring, and measured it from the inner circle; he understands its springs of action and sources of power, from the Row in Philadelphia to City Hall in Pittsburgh, and he could a tale unfold which would startle honest people and make pardons in demand.

IN response to the inquiry of a friend, Senator SUMNER recently wrote that the real purpose of his battle flag resolution was not to enter the Government Department and tear from the archives the records of the war, but to prevent those records from being placed upon future army registers and the battle flags to be borne hereafter by the regular army. The Senator said he did not doubt that the resolution would take care of itself.

THE Boston *Post* says: "To those who doubt the sincerity of apparent Southern feeling in favor of general reconciliation all over the Union, the ceremonies lately attending the reorganization of the Washington Light Infantry company in Charleston, S. C., would have been a profitable study. The eloquent address of ex-Governor PORTER testified to a revival of attachment to the Union, and at the evening exercises Mr. JAMES LOWNDES, in replying to one of the toasts, urged his hearers to take counsel of him who was first in peace, and practice patience, moderation and patriotism. He denied that war bequeathed undying hostility, and asserted the ability to forget as one of the best proofs of the political capacity of a people. Rev. Mr. PORTER, chaplain of the company, claimed for himself and those he was addressing a share in the common heritage purchased for them by the great man from whom the company took its name. They were not strangers nor aliens, but insisted upon being part and parcel of this great country. The time of crimination he considered past and the last trace of bitterness was being rooted out. The tone of the speakers and the evident spirit of the listeners were such as to confirm the opinion which Mr. BRYANT so recently gave concerning Southern sentiment. And these are the men whom the Radicals refuse to fraternize with or treat like citizens, and who, when making cordial advances to the Administration, are answered with a rebuff which good authority has likened to a 'blow in the face.'"

AT a recent meeting of the directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company it was decided inexpedient to pay so high a rate of interest as seven-thirty on further issue of bonds and the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the loan of the company under present issue bearing seven-thirty interest, of which twenty-one millions have already been sold be limited to a total amount not exceeding thirty millions, and no issue of bonds hereafter beyond said thirty millions shall bear a higher rate of interest than six per cent

THE Atlanta *Sun* sensibly says: "We were once enemies of the United States soldiery, but now that the war is over we think it behooves the people of both sections to cultivate a more kindly sentiment towards each other. We cannot live in peace and security unless we do."

THE New York *Herald* thinks General GRANT can dictate his successor—in which case the first name of the next President is FRED for short.

Beware of Silver Bricks.

The following little bit of information might prove of service in this community, where silver bricks and mining stock are frequently for sale:

Gen. J. F. Harrison, formerly of New Orleans, publishes a card in the Salt Lake City *Tribune* showing how he came to be superintendent of a certain silver mine which had no silver in it. According to his statement, in December last Col. W. J. Jones and another colonel named Tichnor visited New Orleans with two silver bricks, which they represented as produced from ores taken from a mine being to them in Camp Floyd mining district, Utah. They also had assays purporting to be of ores from the same mine, and made representations of its richness which were so plausible that a sale of the property was effected at the round price of $175,000, subject to a stipulation that the value of the mine should be verified through a personal examination by a committee of the purchasers. The committee visited Utah and found on the dumps a quantity of ore which they were assured came from the mine for which they were negotiating, and this ore proved to be rich beyond their most sanguine expectations. They returned to New Orleans with a favorable report the bargain was completed, and Gen. Harrison was chosen superintendent of the company making the purchase. The superintendent at once proceeded to Utah for the purpose of developing the property, when, after about two weeks' work on the supposed silver vein, he discovered that it was merely a reef of limestone, without even a trace of silver, gold, lead, or any of the heavy metals. He then traced the silver bricks, which had been displayed in New Orleans, and found that they had been purchased by two Colonels in Chicago. After making these statements, General Harrison, in his card, proceeds to denounce the two colonels and their confederates in the transaction by name as "scoundrels deserving the hangman's rope, as well as cowards too mean to earn an honest living." He also suggestively announces that he will be for some days at the Walker House, where he will be at the service of any of the parties named who may have any "unsettled business" to transact with him. It is a hazardous operation to buy either silver mines or houses on the strength of specimen bricks.

Constitutional Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1873.

At half-past nine o'clock, the Constitutional Convention was called to order, George V. Lawrence (Washington) President *pro tem.*

The Convention at 10:15 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole, resuming the consideration of the article on private corporations, Mr. M. Hall Stanton in the Chair.

Sec. 11.—In all elections for managing officers of a corporation, each member or shareholder shall have as many votes as he has shares multiplied by the number of officers to be elected, and he may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate, or he may distribute them upon two or more candidates as he may prefer—was adopted after some debate.

SEC. 12. That no corporations, except for the construction of railroads, canals, and other public highways, or for charitable, literary, scientific or religious purposes, shall be created for a longer period than twenty years, was disagreed to.

SEC. 13. No foreign corporation shall do any business in any city or county of the State without having a known place of business in such city or county and an authorized agent upon whom process may be served, was adoped.

SEC. 14. That no corporation shall engage in any other business than that expressly authorized in its charter, nor shall it take or hold any real estate except what may be necessary and proper for its legitimate business, and the Legislature is hereby prohibited from depriving any person of an appeal from any preliminary assessment of damage made by viewers or otherwise. The final determination of the amount of such damages shall in all cases of appeal be determined by a jury. Adopted.

Sec. 15—That the franchises, the rolling stock and movable property of all corporations shall be deemed personal property, and shall be liable as such to execution and sale for their debts—was discussed by Messrs. Cuyler, of Philadelphia, Sharpe, of Franklin, Mann, of Potter, Black, of Greene, and others.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1873.

On Tuesday afternoon, article fifteen of the report of the Committee on Corporations was discussed. The fifteenth section, making the franchise, rolling stock and movable property of all corporations liable to executive sale for their debts, personal property, was defeated, after discussion.

The sixteenth and seventeenth sections were passed, as follows:

Any general banking law which shall be passed shall provide for the registry and countersigning by any officer of the State of notes or bills designed for circulation; that ample security to the full amount thereof shall be deposited with the State Treasurer for the redemption of such notes or bills.

No banking or other corporation shall receive or pay directly or indirectly a greater rate of interest than is allowed by law to individuals.

The eighteenth section was negatived. It required a majority of the officers of a corporation of this State to be citizens of the State.

The nineteenth section, subjecting Insurance Companies of other States, doing business here to the same taxation as similar companies incorporated by this State was agreed to.

The twentieth section, requiring the publication, at stated periods, of the affairs of building associations, was stricken out.

Pending discussion upon the last section, providing for Controller of Corporations to supervise corporations of the State, the Convention adjourned.

To-day in the Convention the Committee of the Whole, M. Hall Stanton in the chair, resumed consideration of the article reported by the Committee on Private Corporations.

The twenty-second section relative to the election of a State officer to be called Comptroller of Corporations, with designated duties, was voted down.

The article was then reported to the Convention.

The convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Bigler, of Clearfield, in the chair, on the article reported by the Committee on the Declaration of Rights.

Preamble—We, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, recognizing the sovereignty of God and humbly invoking His guidance in our future destiny, ordain and establish this Constitution for its government, was read.

Mr. MacConnell, of Allegheny, stated that the words "Recognize the sovereignty of God," were inserted by the late Wm. Hopkins, then chairman of the Committee, and it was his earnest desire that Almighty God should be recognized in our Constitution.

Mr. Clark, of Indiana, moved to substitute for the report of the Committee the 9th article of the present Constitution, and proceeded to state at length his proposition.

Mr. Smith, of Allegheny, moved to amend the substitute by striking out the seventh section, and inserting the following: "In all prosecutions for libel the truth may be given in evidence as well as sources of information on which the libel may have been based, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, or that it was based on reliable information, and was published for good motives and justifiable ends, the accused shall be acquitted."

Mr. Dodd, of Venango, opposed the motion of Mr. Clark, and believed the Convention had ample power to report an article on the declaration of rights.

Mr. Newlin, of Philadelphia, was not in favor of Mr. Smith's amendment, and hoped it would be voted down. Another might be offered.

A Shade Too Much.

We admire figurative writing, says the *Courier Journal*, when it is kept within reasonable limits. But when the Philadelphia *Press* informs us that Charlotte Cushman and Janauschek are "two great mountains;" that one of these mountains is a "snow-clad peak, sharply outined against the sky," and that the other mountain "conceals a volcano in its bosom," and is "covered to the summit with a rich and inviting growth of vegetation," that one of these dramatic mountains is a "picture of sublimity," and the other "is impelled to sudden eruptions;" when we read all this we are uncertain whether we are reading dramatic criticisms or an improved system of geography. We confess to a dread of actresses who thrust their "snow clad peaks" in one's face, and prefer giving a wide berth to dramatic nymphs that "are impelled to sudden eruptions," however they may be "covered with a rich and inviting growth of vegetation." We prefer to stay in the lowlands.

THE PIG TAILS.

Another Meeting at Beaver Falls.

On Friday evening, 16th., another mass meeting of the workingmen of Beaver Falls, opposed to cheap Coolie labor was held, and addressed by J. W. Wallace and others. The following were adopted:

WHEREAS, Nearly one year has now passed since Chinese laborers were first brought to this place—a space of time apparently sufficient to afford us a fair opportunity to judge of their character and fitness to be mixed with the American people. We have endeavored to lay aside all prejudice against their race, so as to estimate and judge them in a calm and Christian spirit, and have come to the conclusion that we have no reason to withdraw, or to the least modify, anything expressed by us at former meetings, but feel bound to declare that our opposition to their introduction has by observation of their nature and habits, become intensified; therefore.

Resolved, That we will use all fair and honorable means to put a stop to the nefarious traffic and one of the many weapons in our hands for the accomplishment of that object we will now bring to bear, by binding ourselves to withdraw our support from any candidate for public office who does not plainly and fearlessly make known his opposition to this worse than African slavery.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn it be to meet again on the 23d instant, at seven o'clock P. M., for the purpose of forming *an Anti Chinese Slavery League.*

THE POLARIS.

The Death of Captain Hall—Statement of the Survivors—Esquimaux Joe Thinks He Was Poisoned.

NEW YORK, May 21.—John Heron, stewart of the Polaris, makes the following statement concerning the sickness of Captain Hall: Captain Hall had good health up to the time of returning from the sledge expedition; he was not sick when he came on board, but complained soon afterwards, and said that the heat of the cabin affected him; I asked what he would have; was anxious to get him something nice; he didn't care about anything but a cup of coffee, and didn't drink even that; he was sick a fortnight and talked very little; he was perfectly delirious the last few days; I think he was paralyzed on one side; there was nothing sudden about his death; he was attended by Dr. Bissels and Mr. Morton, who did everything in their power to alleviate his sufferings; his death made us all feel very sad.

Captain Tyson, speaking of Capt. Hall's death, says: Captain Hall was sick fifteen days; he was insensible when he died; he started from the ship on a sled expedition northwards on the 10th of October; he was absent fourteen days, and returned on the 24th of October to the ship; on the 8th of November he died and was buried on the 11th; his grave bore southwest, and about five hundred paces distant from the observatory, in the Polaris Bay, which was in latitude 81 38 degrees; longitude 61 44, on shore.

Hans Christian's statement is to the same effect. The prevailing impression among the unfortunate nineteen who were left behind was that Buddington had wilfully abandoned them to their fate. He had been anticipating the breaking up of the ice for some time, and if he had wished to have Tyson and his companions on board he could easily have represented matters to them in such a light that they would not have ventured to be absent at so critical a juncture. But no such intimation was given to the men on the ice. The vessel did not drift away so suddenly that the men could not be rescued from their perilous position. Tyson says: "I could have got on board the vessel that night and been there now, but would not leave the women and children. My duty was on the ice. I thought he would get back to us the next day, which he could have done. The breaking away was caused by the floe, to which the ship was fastened, drifting in between the land and some icebergs that were jammed. The jam broke up the floe and the vessel broke away. It was about nine or ten o'clock in the night. The temperature was zero that evening; it had been nineteen degrees above. Captain Tyson thinks the ill-feeling and bad designs of Buddington and a few others who were his accomplices, had continued from the first, on account of Captain Hall's determination to go as far north as possible and Capt. Buddington's determination, from fear or whatever cause, that he should not. After Capt. Hall's death most of the others were in favor of continuing and pushing north, and Capt. Tyson says that Capt. Buddington several times expressed his determination to send Capt. Tyson and his party on the road to hell as soon as the opportunity was offered; he characterizes Capt. Buddington as a great scoundrel, and declares that he purposely abandoned them to destruction. He gives Meyers the character of being energetic and qualified in his department, but thinks he was not sufficiently aware of the condition of affairs at the time of the separation to be able to give any opinion upon it. The Germans, according to his account, ruled the ship after Hall's death, and there was neither law nor system on board—every one working entirely on his own account.

We erected a board over his grave with an inscription giving his name, age, fifty years, date of his death and command of the North Polar Expedition, all hands except the cook attended his funeral; it was a dark, dismal, cold, windy and disagreeable day; the wind was moaning and howling, and the hearts of all were enveloped in the deepest sadness; I held the lantern, and by the light of it the beautiful service of the Episcopalian Church was read by Mr. Bryant; few of those present at the burial will forget the deeply affecting scene. Old sailors, whose faces had been bronzed by summer suns and frozen Arctic seas, wept aloud.

Captain Hall was universally beloved, and his death at the time when the enterprise promised so hopefully, was felt by his survivors to be an irretrievable loss. These thoughts were uppermost in the minds of all, and when the funeral party returned to the ship there was a hushed silence attending the performance of every duty.

Esquimaux Joe, in a published statement, speaks in a disapproving way of Captain Buddington, sailing master of the Polaris, and says Hall was poisoned, and that Hall so expressed himself to him, saying there was something bad in the coffee which he drank on returning from the sledge expedition; that it made him sick, and that he had a burning sensation.

Captain Tyson did not speak fully as to the death of Captain Hall. He appeared to be deeply grieved and reticent upon all subjects connected with his adventures, that especially touched his feelings. No doubt Captain Tyson and Mr. Myers are in possession of information which they are unwilling to communicate yet, but which will doubtless become public at the proper time. Joe says, partly in answer to inquiries and partly speaking on his own account, without being interrogated at all, "Very fond of Captain Hall. Didn't like Buddington. Always talking behind back. Asking story all time. Some men were in St. John's and some in ship. Used to quarrel. I went with Captain Hall on purpose to go on sledge to the north. After Hall died Buddington wouldn't go. I tell Buddington I come to go north. He wouldn't let me go. Buddington and I quarreled a good deal about it. I went with Hall on the last sledge, with Hans and Chester the mate. We went 50 miles north of the ship on the ice and land and found musk ox tracks on the land. The sun was nearly gone when I came back to the ship. Hall told me when sick somebody had given him something bad; he was sick two weeks, Buddington did not take care of him; I think it was not right; made me feel bad; sick man, good man; throat swell sometime, couldn't drink, said he burn inside, I stopped up with him every night with another man. Hall was in the cabin, I talked to Hall much, he no talked to others much as me. I didn't see Hall in first night after he came aboard from sled. Came aboard with him in afternoon. He looked well, happy and spoke nice. The four of us, Hall, Chester, Hans and Joe, had coffee when we came aboard. I had mine in my own room underneath the cabin, Hall in the cabin and two others in the gallery. At 10 o'clock that night my wife told me Hall very sick and vomiting. Next morning went to see him, and say what matters. He all alone in cabin. He say: You pretty well, Joe? I say: Yes. He say: You drink bad coffee last night? I say: No. I ask him did he drink bad coffee. He say: Something bad in coffee. I drink last night, making me sick and stomach bad. Same morning he get very sick, vomiting. After five days he feel better. Walk up and say he want to see my little girl, and say to her he think he would leave her, but didn't like to. After he get better he get four doctor books to try and see what make him sick. He study hard, and say to me: That name is making me sick." Joe explained that he (Captain Hall) here pointed to a name in one of the books he read out of, it was something about poison. "I think after Hall die everybody watching one another, me no understood what they mean; all afraid somebody put down poison in water, bread or something. It looked like it; it was poisoned to me all same; Buddington didn't like to go to cabin; he was quarrelling all time."

Hans Christians statement upon this, though briefer, is to the same effect. The correspondent says the expedition had passed what Kane supposed to be the Polar sea, which now proved to be a sound. Beyond this they penetrated into Robinsons channel and were there on the last day of August, 1871. Many important circumstances, unmistakeably indicated the existence of an unfrozen ocean beyond the channel. Mild weather, with fogs, and mists, brought down by northerly winds, could come from no other source. Land was visible to the north, and west of this body of water at a great distance. Now, was the moment to embrace the present favorable opportunity, which was liable to be defeated by the slightest sudden change, and by a prompt continuation of their hitherto successful adventure, achieve the glorious good for which they had hazarded so much; but here on the eve of an easy victory, arose that fatal difference of opinion which blasted all their heroic efforts and prospects, and rendered fruitless that mighty energy and labor which had already led them such a distance over the barren, and inhospitable regions of the unknown North. The sailing master Buddington, had several times expressed his anxiety to go no further, and strongly urged the necessity of retreating, to winter at Port Hope, nearly 240 miles South of their present highly advantageous position, Hall was determined to proceed, if possible, and would not consent to this latter proposition, Buddington, however, persisted. Before concluding to retreat Hall called a council consisting of himself, Captain Tyson, Chester the Mate, and Buddington, to consider which course was the most advisable. At this council Capt. Tyson strongly advocated Capt. Hall's views, and urged the impropriety of desisting. The brave and the right cause was overruled, to which circumstance, it is possible, that Capt. Hall owed his death. If the vessel had continued on its course as Capt. Hall desired, and urged, the expedition would in all probability have been crowned with success, and the dreams of geographers and explorers been realized; but an unaccountable timidity, the offspring of cowardice or other improper motives, annihilated the hopes of Capt. Hall. Buddington, who, from the position which he occupied, was master of the situation, said: Thus far have you gone, you shall go no further, and he was obeyed, reluctantly, of course, as a matter of necessity. It is impossible to analyze the motives which prompted Buddington; from his knowledge of the arctic regions he must have known that it was as dangerous to turn back as to proceed, and that if the vessel was to be frozen in she might as well be frozen in at one place as another. The fact that Captain Tyson supported the views of Captain Hall furnishes additional information that the latter was right and Buddington wrong. The blame, if there is blame, attending the failure of the expedition, will cleave to Buddington, unless he can, if still living, satisfactorily explain what now seems to be his unaccountable conduct; it is not too much to say that his action blasted all the hopes of his superior. Although thwarted in his grand designs for the time, the explorer did not abandon his investigations, but in company with the Esquimaux men and the mate, started upon a sledge expedition, from which he returned to die. Captain Hall appears to have been the only one of the Scientific Department who ventured.

BOSTON.

The Will of Oakes Ames—His Bequests and Legacies—His Sons to be the Executors—Proceedings in Bankruptcy against the Estate of James A. Coe, the Forger.

BOSTON, May 19.—The will of Oakes Ames was admitted to probate on Saturday. The witnesses are Messrs. Dillon, N. G. Ordway and Philetus Sawyer. The bequests are as follows: To his wife, Eveline O. Ames, $100,000, all household furniture, horses and carriages, and the use of his dwelling house during her life. To his daughter, Susan E. French, $2,000 a year during her life. To each grandson, now or hereafter to be born, $25,000. To each granddaughter, $20,000. To his son, Frank M. Ames, all his interest in the Kingsley Iron and Machine Company and in houses, land and buildings bought or received from the estate of Lyman Kingsley, in Canton. To his sons Oakes A. and Oliver Ames, Braintree and West Bridgeport, with all the machinery, tools and fixtures pertaining to, or that are in any way connected with the shovel business; an income of $50,000 from seven per cent. railroad bonds, to be used for the support of schools in district No. 7 in North Easton; all the remainder to be divided among his sons Oakes A., Oliver and Frank M. Ames, and Oakes A. and Oliver Ames are appointed executors.

The Case of James A. Coe.

Proceedings have been instituted in the United States Bankrupt Court by Warren & Co., the largest sufferers by the forgeries of James A. Coe against the estate of that individual. On Saturday a provisional warrant was issued for the attachment of the property, real and personal, of Coe; the warrant was served by United States Marshal Usher, who recovered a tin trunk in which Coe kept his securities, and which he removed from the Union Safe Deposit vaults on the day that his frauds were discovered. The box was found in possession of Soyer & Welsh attorneys for Elijah Smith an intimate friend of Coe's, who asserts that he took charge of the box at the request of the owner, the nominal value of the contents of the box is estimated between $120,000 and $130,000. Coe delivered up the key to the trunk, also the key to his box in the Safety Deposit vaults. Upon opening the package in the vaults it was found to contain seventeen $1,000 gold bearing bonds, of the Lake Shore, Louisville and Southwestern Railroad. The nominal value of the bonds and certificates thus far recovered is nearly $150,000. The creditors will meet and elect an assignee, and on Saturday next the case will come formally before the Court.

The steamship Siberia from Liverpool has arrived.

CAPTAIN JACK.

HE WALKS AWAY.

Another Small Battle.

Ten Squaws and Papooses Captured.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—Dispatches received from Yreka this evening says the Modocs are still going towards the Pitt river country, a trail was discovered showing that the Modocs and Pitt Rivers had been in constant comunication. It is believed the Pitt Rivers are with Jack now. The Piutes are out of their country also, twenty was seen in Surprise Valley, but suddenly disappeared. It is reported that large quantities of ammunition was sold to the Pitt River Indians. Several councils were held and the attitude was treatening. Old Shave Head tells them they must fight or go on a reservation.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—A dispatch from Yreka states that the Modocs left the Lava Beds about two days after the attack of Capt. Jackson's force. The old stronghold was abandoned. Capt. Jack making his way towards the Pitt River Indians. The Warm Spring Indians pursuing. It is reported a quarrell took place among the savages, two-thirds declaring they would fight no longer.

The employment of troops in the Lava Beds is quite useless at present.

A courier was shot at, close to Van Bemens. Battery K, Fourth Artillery, remains in camp at, the Lava Beds.

Another dispatch says that the Modocs are scattered in the country.

At Antelope Creek, on Monday, Hasbrouck overhauled the Modocs, and a fight ensued in the hills, close to Fairchilds. The Modocs were driven southward on the Tickener Roads, toward Timberel Butte. Five Modocs are reported killed in the battle, and ten squaws and papooses were captured. The troops on Tuesday were hurrying toward Van Bremens, in pursuit. No report of the loss of any soldiers.

FOREIGN.

THE KHIVANS.

Neither the City nor Khan yet Taken—The Expedition in Peril—Russia Anxious About It.

LONDON, May 20.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says there is no truth in the report that Khiva has been taken and the Khan made prisoner.

There is much anxiety in St. Petersburg concerning the ultimate success of the expedition against Khiva. Two of the columns have been delayed by heavy snow storms, and the third, which forms the advance, is still severed.

ENGLAND.

Bradlaugh Taken Prisoner by Carlists and Released.

LONDON, May 20.—Mr. Bradlaugh, while on his way to Madrid to present the English resolutions congratulating Spain on the establishment of a republic, was taken prisoner by the Carlists, but soon afterward released.

SUMATRA.

The War Extending.

LONDON, May 20.—A dispatch from Padang announces that the army of Baltahs and Atchinese 1,000 strong is marching on Delli, a State on the northeast coast of the Island.

PRUSSIA.

Closing Session of the Diet.

BERLIN, May 20.—The session of the Prussian Diet closed to-day. The speech from the Throne was read by Gen. Von Roon President of Ministry.

TURKEY.

Death of a Prince.

BUCHAREST, May 20.—Alexander John Couza, first Prince of Moldavia and Wallachia, elected in 1859, and who abdicated in 1866, is dead.

THE WILL OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1873.

The will of the late Chief Justice Chase was filed in the office of the Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, it is dated 19th of November, 1870, and is as follows: I nominate A. D. Cook, of the District of Columbia, to be sole Executor of this, my last will and testament. After the payment of all just debts, I make the following bequests: The interest on $6,000 at 7 per cent. to my niece Jane Auld during her life, and if her daughters survive her, the principal thereof to be paid to them equally. Ten thousand to Wilberforce University. Ten thousand to Dartmouth College. Whatever sum may be due to me by my late brother, Edward J. Chase, of Lockport, N. Y., to be remitted to his widow and administratrix. The picture of Chief Justice Marshal, presented by the members of the bar and other citizens of New York, to the United States for the use of the Supreme Court. The residue of my estate to be distributed in equal parts to my two daughters.

I commit my soul to God, in Christ Jesus our Saviour, through the Holy Spirit. Signed S. P. Chase. Witnessed by R. C. Parson and Jacob Shuckek. The will was admitted to probase and recorded, and the executors were qualified and gave bonds in the sum of $100,000. The bond covers the estimated value of the personal property of the deceased. The remainder of the estate, consisting of real property, is estimated to be worth $150,000. The will is in the handwriting of Mr. Schucken, who was at its date the Chief Justice's private secretary.

FIRES.

A Cotton Mill Destroyed.

PHIADELPHIA, May 20.—Riddle's cotton mill, at "Glen Riddle," burned yesterday. Loss 30,000. Insured.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Proceedings of the General Assembly.

The Secretaries of several wards were requested to give their views of the scheme for a grand Central Treasury, each being restricted to ten ministers. Dr. Kendall and Dr. Dickson of Board of Home Missions; Dr. Ellenwood and Dr. Lowerie of the Board of Foreign Missions; Dr. Hall of the Committee on Ministerial Relief; Dr. Speer of the Board of Education; Dr. Jacobus of the Committee on Sustentation; and Dr. McClelland of the Committee on Freedom, severally addressed the assembly. A majority of them decidedly opposed the change. After the secretaries had spoken, debate became general, and continued almost without intermission til noon, when recess was taken. During the session a telegram of fraternal greeting was received from the association of United Brethren, in session at Dayton, O., which was received with manifestations of approbation and good will, and the Moderator was directed to reply.

Dr. Smith from the Committee of Arrangements submitted a statement in regard to the proposed excursions to Annapolis and Washington. The assembly decided to visit Annapolis on Monday next, where they will be received by Governor Whyte and Washington, including a call upon the President on the Wednesday following. After recess the discussion was resumed on benevolence and finance, and finally it was voted on *seriatum*, and with a few unimportant amendments, the principal one giving churches the permission to contribute through a permanent Committee on Benevolence and Finance or directly to the board, was adopted.

The subject of the publication of free periodicals was referred to the Committee on matter of conflicting claims of two churches at Jacksonville, Florida, was disposed of by directing the Board of Church Erection to appropeiate $1,000 to reimburse the churches at Jacksonville, and allowing an appeal to the northern churches for $5,000. The session was then adjourned until 8 P. M.

The Prussian Law for Monastic Suppression—Wide Range and Sweep of its Operation.

The Prussian Government, in adopting its resolve for the suppression of the monastic establishments, and others of the same class, justifies its course on the law authorizing the expulsion of the Jesuits. A report of the steps which have been taken to carry out the law for the expulsion of the Jesuits from Germany was presented just lately to the Federal Council by Herr Von Delbruck. It appears that no Jesuit establishments were found in Lauenburg, Saxony, Wurtemburg, Baden, Mecklenburg, the Grand Duchy of Saxony, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Anhalt, Schwarzburg, Waldeck, Reuss, Lippe, the Saxon duchies or the Hanse towns. In the other Federal States the dissolution of the Jesuit establishments has already been completed. Of the ten members of the establishment at Ratisbon, five voluntarily left the town, three were expelled and the remaining two proved a right of domicile. The Superior of the establishment at Mayence, a Bavarian by birth, was expelled from Hesse; the remaining members of the order left voluntarily.

In Alsace-Lorraine the establishments at Strasburg, Issenheim and Metz have been dissolved, but none of their members had to be expelled.

The following societies are described in the report as being connected with the Order of the Jesuits:—

First—The Redemptorists or Liguorians. These have five establishments in Prussia, seven in Bavaria and four in Alsace-Lorraine.

Second—The Brothers of the Societies of the Mission Priests of St. Vincent de Paul, or Lazarists, who have nine establishments in Prussia.

Third—The Brothers of the Christian schools, with three establishments in Prussia and others in Alsace-Lorraine.

Fourth—The Members of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost, with two establishments in Prussia.

Fifth—The Brothers of the Precious Blood.

Sixth—The School Brothers of the Society of Mary.

Seventh—The Brothers of the Christian Doctrine, with about six or seven establishments in Alsace-Lorraine.

Eighth—The Society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

Ninth—The School Sisters.

Tenth—The Mexican congregations.

PROTESTANT ALLIES IN THE CAUSE OF THE POPE.

A statement from Berlin, under date of the middle of April, presents the following curious condition of affairs as having been already developed in Germany by the anti-monastic legislation of Prince Bismarck. The writer says:

The Jesuits have found a fresh ally in Prussia, and the ranks of the enemies of the new ecclesiastical legislation are swollen by combatants whose loyalty hitherto has been unswerving. Herr Von Gerlach no longer stands alone as a Protestant opponent of the Chancellor's policy. A portion of the Evangelical clergy and a section of the Protestant aristocracy of the old provinces of the kingdom have passed over into the camp of the enemy. In Pomerania and Silesia a bitterness of antagonism has revealed itself which was never suspected. The feelings that have fed this opposition have evidently been long in existence, but only now have they betrayed themselves openly. The occasion on which this was done was the Emperor's birthday. It has been customary to hold religious services in the churches at such times, and they have come to be expected by the population as a regular part of the celebration. This year, however, many of the Evangelical clergy in different towns remitted the usual services and kept their churches closed. A press letter remarks upon the astonishment excited in Neusalz, in Lower Silesia, because of the omission. Another letter from Wolgast says neither in that town nor in Kammin or Schievelbein was "the Divine service held to which we have been always accustomed." The same thing occurred at Wernigerode, where the only notice taken of the occasion was in the prayers at the usual Sunday service the day after. These facts have excited much comment in Germany. The official papers openly accuse the Protestant clergy of the Eastern provinces of becoming the allies of the Ultramontanes; the ministerial difficulties of Prince Bismarck are not decreasing

ENGLAND.

The French Cable.

LONDON, May 21.—The French Atlantic cable has been repaired.

THE SALTSBURG MYSTERY.

ANOTHER STEP TOWARD ITS SOLUTION.

Hearing Before Mayor Blackmore Yesterday in the Case of Michael Kerchner, on Suspicion of Having Murdered Lizzie Ness—He is Remanded to Jail for a Further Hearing on Friday Next—The Testimony

The terrible tragedy enacted on Monday, April 48th, near Saltsburg, this county, when the girl Lizzie Mess was discovered dying, insensible, with her skull crushed, as well as her subsequent death, and the arrest, examination and discharge of Pohle and Hyndman, suspected of being being the authors of the crime, are still fresh in the memory of our readers. Yesterday morning at ten o'clock, Michael Kerchner, quondam lover of the murdered girl, arrested as the principal in this horrible tragedy, had a hearing before Mayor Blackmore, at which a large number of witnesses were examined. We cannot do better than let each one tell his own story The lobby was filled with spectators, though not so crowded as at previous hearings. The prisoner was brought down from jail by detective Wilmot, and was seated within the bar, his counsel, Leopold Becker, Esq., and M. Swartzwelder, Esq., taking a seat by his side. The prisoner was neatly and cleanly dressed, and his demeanor was much more composed than when he was summoned as a witness. He glanced about and nodded pleasantly as he recognized friends among the spectators. Acting District Attorney Fulton and Assistant Flack appeared for the Commonwealth.

The following testimony was then adduced:

Seth Wilmot, sworn—Had a subpœna for the prisoner as a witness. Detective Pender and myself went to the pit to serve it on Kerchner. When he came out he asked us if we wanted to arrest him, or merely wanted him as a witness. I had told him that we had a subpœna for him. I told him we wanted him as a witness. He then went to his boarding house, dressed himself and came to town with me. This was on the 8th day of this month. When we told Kerchner we wanted him, he said, "Do you want to arrest me, or as a witness?" He appeared to be excited, and

HIS JUGULAR VEIN WAS BEATING VERY MUCH.

He appeared greatly relieved when I told him he was wanted as a witness, and hurried and dressed himself. We brought him to the city, and he was placed on the witness stand. He said he had not been out of the pit from three o'clock until one in the afternoon. The pit where Kerchner worked is about two hundred yards from Shank's store. The mouth is about twenty minutes' walk from the place where the murder was committed. There were three entrances to the pit from the front and two in the rear or back part.

C. H. Delo was here called for the purpose of explaining a draft of the mine where Kerchner worked. He testified: Am a pit boss for W. H. Brown; am acquainted with the locality where the murder was committed. [The plan of the pit was then produced and explained at some length.] The witness pointed out the front entrances to the pit and the one in the rear. He also showed the room where Kerchner was at at work, and testified that a person could go from that point to the upper entrance without being seen, if the men at the check house were at their usual work.

THAT PIT MOUTH

is about fifteen minutes' walk from the place where the body was found. The witness then continued: Kerchner mined three cars of coal that day; he usually dug four cars; I saw him out of the pit on the day of the murder; it was about 9 o'clock in the morning; he was standing at the check house at the pit mouth; a day or two after the murder Kerchner asked me to change his room; he said his partner had been hurt, and he didn't like to work by himself; the room that he wanted had a good exit; it had not been worked for more than a year; nobody seemed to want it; the room where Kerchner had been working had no direct outlet; there had been one but it had caved in. Since the murder defendant has dug out two cars of coal. On the day of the murder he filled three cars; don't know how many cars he filled the day following; don't know what the other miners dug; ten or eleven hours is the usual day's work; the defendant usually came out of the pit between two and three o'clock in the afternoon; don't know when he went to work in the morning; defendant worked no more in the place where he was after the murder; he applied for the new room on the Saturday following the murder; he said he would go to work on Monday; went in on Monday but he was not there; he was at work on the next Tuesday.

Cross examination by Mr. Swartzwelder—Saw him at the pit mouth about nine o'clock; he was between the pit mouth and check house; saw no other person standing there at the time; saw him again between twelve and one o'clock the same day; he said he was

GOING TO THE STORE FOR OIL.

Did not notice whether he had any can or not; saw him between two and three o'clock the same day, at the pit mouth known as the Gray pit, he was coming across the trestle work and going into the pit mouth; one day's work is not a fair criterion for another.

Re-direct—Have known miners to have three loads of coal by eight o'clock in the morning; that was when they had coal prepared; saw nothing unusual about Kerchner the first time I saw him on the day of the murder; think he wore a checkered flannel shirt; defendant had a full ear in his room on Saturday before the murder; he left a filled car in his room; don't know whether Kerchner got any oil on the day of the murder.

Re-cross examined—Kerchner did not ask me for another room until the Saturday after the murder; the only reason he assigned for a change was that his partner had been hurt; the nearest man to him in his new location would be about three hundred yards; in the old room the nearest men would be at the check house, four hundred and thirty-eight yards distant; I did not hear of the murder until about three o'clock in the afternoon; two little boys told me; while they were talking to me Kerchner came along; I asked him if it was so, and he said it was; he did not tell me what the girl's name was; since the murder I searched Kerchner's old room; the new room has not been searched

A. McCallister sworn—Know defendant; live in Saltsburg; on the morning of the murder think I saw Kerchner standing at the mouth of the pit; am not positive; I am weighman at the pit; think

I SAW HIM ABOUT NINE O'CLOCK

in the morning; it was about the third trip the drivers had made; it was sometime near nine o'clock; saw him again about one o'clock; when I first saw him I thought he was after posts; from where the man I took for Kerchner was standing the road to Shank's store was in view; Kellar's house could not be seen from the check house.

Cross-examination—Wouldn't swear positively that it was Kerchner I saw at the pit mouth; I asked Mr. Delo if that was not Kerchner at the time I saw him.

To the Mayor—A person standing at the check house, and seeing another person leave the store, could go through the pit and intercept that person just about the point where the murder was committed.

Wm. Mackey sworn—Work at Brown's coal works; know Kerchner; am a driver; saw Kerchner on the day of the murder; saw him at half-past five in the pit; about ten o'clock I saw him about fifty yards from the check house; he was going into the pit towards his room; we did not speak; this was on the fourth trip; we stopped until we passed him; am

CERTAIN IT WAS KERCHNER;

he did not have anything with him

Cross-examined—He had a lamp when we met; don't know whether he had it in his hand or his hat; I fix the time because that is the usual time for coming out on the fourth trip; saw him between twelve and one o'clock the same day; he was at the sharpening house at the check house; he was dressed the same way each time I saw him; don't know whether he had his coat on or off the last time I saw him; I; saw Kerchner when I went in for the second trip at work in his room; his wagon was not quite full; don't recollect seeing Mr. Delo and Kerchner that morning.

Wm. Nesmith, sworn—Work at Brown's know Kerchner but am not personally acquainted with him; saw him on the day of the murder; don't know the time of day exactly; think it was the fourth trip; he was standing about half way between the check house and the room where he worked; he had just passed the double entry a I was coming out; he said he was going to his room; didn't notice whether he was carrying anything; as near as I can tell it was between ten and half-past ten o'clock; didn't see him again that day.

Cross-examined—It was about two hundred yards from the mouth of the pit that I met him; think he had his lamp in his hand; didn't notice anything unusual about his dress.

Mr. Delo recalled—The read from the store is in view from the check house; a person standing at the check house seeing a person start from Shank's store could meet the individual near

THE POINT OF THE MURDER

by going through the pit; the distance by the road and the pit is about the same; the pit rout may be the shortest.

W. S. Downey, sworn—Live at Saltsburg; worked at Brown's pit; saw Kerchner; on the day of the murder, sometime between the hour of starting and the dinner trip; can't tell what time; saw his face as I passed; he might have had a bail of hay and I would not have noticed it; I met him in the double entry; don't know how far it was from the mouth of the pit; all I know is that I saw him.

Mary Kellar, a comrade of Lizzie Mess, was then placed on the stand, but repeated in substance her testimony given at the final hearing in the cases of Pohle and Hyndeman, as to Kerchner accompanying Lizzie to a ball at McKeesport on Easter Monday night.

At this point the farther examination was adjourned until two o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Punctual to the hour the hearing in the case of Michael Kirchner was resumed. The following testimony was taken:

Dr. Maginni, sworn.—Am a practising physician, and reside at Port Perry; at about one o'clock on the 28th of last month, I was in Shank's store when a messenger came and said somebody had been badly hurt on the hill; I went immediately to Mr. Auberley's house and found Lizzie Mess lying on the floor very seriously hurt. I asked that physicians be sent for at McKeesport, and praceeded to make an examination. Found nine wounds on the head. (The details of the injuries, already published, were described again.) It struck me at first that there might have been an attempt at violation, and Dr. Van Kirk and myself made an external examination, but discovered no signs; when I tried to straighten her limbs upon the bed, she made a motion, apparently instinctively, to prevent me; it suggested to me that she was instinctively trying to protect herself from outrage; there were marks of coal dust and oil on her arms; there were abrasions on her right thigh; her person was cleanly except the dirt marks on her arms; do not think she was violated.

Cross examined—Her hands were partially closed when I saw her, but saw nothing in them; the marks upon her arms were well defined, especially upon the left arm, as if some person with grimy hands had grasped her; Mrs. Kline was present when I examined her.

Mrs. Fite, sworn—Live at Crooked Run; helped wash Lizzie Mess after she was murdered; her clothes were bloody, and so was her body; her arms were dirty; the dirt was very black, as if it were from coal; she was clean otherwise.

Mrs. Kline, sworn—Was the foster mother of Lizzie Mess, and found her between twelve and one o'clock on the day of the murder; she was lying on the hill. (Witness rehearsed the circumstances of her anxiety about her Lizzie and her search for her, and the finding of her, as we have published on the occasion of the previous hearing).

George Miller, sworn—Boarded at Kline's; saw Kirchner on the day of the murder; he quit work because Lizzie was killed; that was about three or four o'clock; don't remember whether Kirchner viewed Lizzie's body; we slept together; we talked about the murder and Mike said he was sorry about it, and we would have to find another boarding house; on Friday or Saturday evening after the murder Mike said, "George I wish you would tell me tell me how that piece of fence rail got where Lizzie was murdered;" I told him if I knew that I would know who murdered her; on the Sunday night after the murder some of us were talking about it, and Mike kept out of the conversation; he didn't want to talk and

LOOKED FRIGHTENED;

when he talked about leaving Kline's he said he didn't want to travel over the path as the murder came before his eyes too much.

At this stage the Mayor adjourned over the hearing until ten o'clock Friday morning, and the prisoner was remanded to jail.

The Man of Enterprise

creates; the weak imitator tries to copy him. Does any sensible man suppose that the legions of "Buchus," so-called, that infest the drug stores, possess the real merit of Dr. Helmbold's Genuine Extract? Any sufferer from Kidney Complaint, Dropsy, Diabetes, or other urinary diseases, in male or female, will detect the difference at once by the result. Helmbold's cures: the others fail. The genuine bears Dr. Helmbold's signature. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

Ministerial Resignations.

PARIS, May 17.—The resignations of Gaulard and Jules Simon have been accepted by the President. Their successors will be moderate Republicans of the Left Centre party.

It is thought that the Ministry of Public Worship will be re-established.

Muzzling the Press.

Several journals have been fined for publishing a letter of Felix Pyatt, addressed to the President, and which was printed originally in the London *Times*.

The *Peuple Soverain* has been suppressed for publishing an editorial criticism on the National Assembly.

The New Cabinet—Thiers Triumphant.

PARIS, May 18.—President Thiers has appointed M. Casimer Perier Minister of the Interior, M. Tourton Minister of Public Worship, M. Beranger Minister of Public Works, and M. Waddington Minister of Public Instruction; the other ministers remain unchanged.

It is expected that on the meeting of the Assembly M. Perier will move a postponement of all debate on all questions of general interest until French territory is evacuated by the Germans.

Le Messager de Paris thinks the President has come off victorious out of the crisis, and with the Ministry formed of, or resting upon the left centre, he may expect to see calm restored. The monarchists are dissatisfied with the appointment of M. Perier. At a meeting of the members of the Right yesterday. Speeches were made appealing to the Assembly to act with energy and secure France from Radicalism. It was resolved that the first business to come before the Assembly would be a demand for an explanation of the policy of the new Cabinet, and that if this should prove unsatisfactory, then an effort will be made to force the Ministers to resign, and finally that the party will not hesitate to overthrow President Thiers if he refuses to renounce his trimming policy.

ROME.

The Pope's Condition—A Mob in Florence Threaten the Ministry.

ROME, May 18.—The Pope to-day received the French Legation, and a deputation of foreigners. The Pope's condition is still feeble, but indications of improvements are satisfactory.

A demonstration was made in Florence yesterday against the policy of the Ministry on the religious corporative bill. A large crowd collected and began to act in a disorderly manner, when it was suppressed by the police. Several persons were arrested.

AUSTRIA.

The Suspended Commissioners.

VIENNA, May 17.—The investigation into the charges against the suspended commissioners has been completed, and the details forwarded to Washington. The inquiry shows that the Congressional appropriation is nearly exhausted, and that thirty thousand dollars were expended on the roof of a sewing machine depot, when the actual cost should not have been more than one-tenth of that sum. Other reckless expenditures have been proven, also charges of bribery.

The goods are arriving rapidly, and it is expected that the American depot will be ready by the 10th of June.

ITALY.

Religious Bodies in Rome Approved—Grant to the Pope.

FLORENCE, May 17.—The Chamber of Deputies to day approved the religious bodies in Rome by a vote of 385 against 13. Fifteen deputies were absent. The second clause, with the amendment granting the Pope 400,000 lire annually for the maintenance of generals of orders, was adopted by a vote of 220 against 193.

ROME.

Health of the Pope.

ROME, May 19.—The health of the Pope is improving rapidly. He gave a grand reception in the Vatican to-day. A large number of pilgrims are expected to-morrow from Florence. Disturbances are feared and the garrison has been reinforced.

KHIVA.

The City Falls—The Khan a Prisoner.

[Herald Special.]

LONDON, May 18.—A telegram from Tiflis, dated May 17, confirms the news that Khiva was taken, and says that the Khan was made a prisoner by the Russians, who have sustained a slight loss.

CRIME.

Double Murder in New York—Crime Elsewhere.

NEW YORK, May 17.—This morning an officer was informed that there was something that required his attention in an outhouse in the rear of 49 Sullivan street, and on going there found the floor covered with coagulated blood, in the middle of which was a razor. The walls of the outhouse were covered with bloody finger marks, and traces of blood were in the yard and the passage to the street, on the door step and toward Broome street. The officer reported the mystery and found, after two hours search, that Mary Ann Sullivan, white, mistress of Jackson, a colored whitewasher, residing at 57½ Thompson street, known as Nigger alley, dead on a bed with a broken axe handle near her, and the body was cut and bruised in several places. In the room with the corpse were Lottie Armstrong and Kate Jackson, white women, the latter the former mistress of Jackson. They were arrested, but pretend to know nothing of the murder. Jackson had evidently fled as his bank book was missing and there were a number of papers, a clock and some pictures taken away. There is no possibility of connecting the blood in Sullivan street with the dead woman, as the places are over two blocks apart, and the deceased bears no traces of being cut by a sharp instrument, and it is supposed another murder has been committed and the body concealed.

WALDOBORO, Me., May 19.—Dr. B. R. Bates, of Warren, was found dead this morbing, shot through the heart, at his house near Warren. About two o'clock an unmarried woman named Mink, called at a neighboring house, declaring that Dr. Baker shot her; but as there was no wound she was supposed delirious. Soon after daylight Dr. Baker's carriage was discovered at the woman's house, and the neighbors on entering found the Doctor's dead body.

FIRES.

A Planing Mill Burned—An Employee Badly Injured.

CHICAGO, May 18.—A fire broke out about 7 o'clock this morning in the planing mill of Pearson & Payne, on Lumber street near Twelfth, and spread so rapidly that before it was subdued the mill and contents were damaged to the extent of $25,005. John Seaman, an employee, was in the mill at the time and was surrounded by fire, so that before he could be rescued he was shockingly burned, and it is believed he cannot recover. The amount of insurance was not ascertained.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 18.—The fire at the corner of Walnut and Pearl streets, which occurred at noon to-day, was not so disastrous as it was thought it would be. The loss on the stock of Meis & Myers and McNamara & Co. is probably not over ten thousand dollars. The only damage to the building was in the roof, amounting to about fifteen hundred dollars. The insurance on stock is forty thousand dollars, mostly in home companies—Commercial, Citizen's, Enterprise, Farmers', Miami Valley, and the agencies of Owen Owens and Evans, Cassill & Co.

MISSOURI.

Petition in Bankruptcy—State Treasury Exhausted—Death of an Old Steamboatman.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—Judge John S Dryden filed a petition in the U. S. District Court yesterday, praying to have the St. Louis and Keokuk Railroad Company adjudged bankrupt. The claim of the petitioning creditor amounts to $2,362 50.

A special from Jefferson City says the funds in the State Treasury are completely exhausted.

A raid was made last night on a negro den near Quincy, Illinois, and a large quantity of stolen jewelry and valuable clothing was captured. George Williams was arrested.

A special from Quincy says that the Friendship, which sunk at Hamilton a week ago, will be raised immediately.

Zachariah Phillips, an old steamboatman well known on the upper Mississippi, died at his residence here last night.

Work on one section of the bridge tunnel is suspended, owing to the strike of about one hundred teamsters, who demand five dollars a day instead of four dollars and fifty cents.

MEMPHIS.

Death of a Prominent Citizen—A Bar Room Row—Col. Ragan's Condition.

MEMPHIS, May 18.—Col. James Ragan, reported as dead last night, was not dead at last accounts, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Marke Cochran, a lumber merchant and a prominent citizen, died this afternoon of congestion.

About eleven o'clock last night a row occurred in the "C. O D." saloon on Main street, caused by Billy Quinn, fireman, beating a dog, which resulted in his being shot and fatally wounded. Joe Appab, Rudolph Mueller and Matthias Coumont were arrested. Rudolph Mueller and Coumont were sent to jail to answer a charge for murder, the others were released on bail. The police thus far have been unable to find out who fired the fatal shot.

KING COTTON.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, May 16, 1873.

	Bales.
Net receipts for all U. S. ports during the week	39,582
Last year	16,003
Total to date	3,331,489
Last year	2,632,826
Exports for week	48,170
Last year	24,874
Total to date	2,193,073
Last year	1,799,585
Stock at all United States ports	386,934
Last year	241,455
Stock at all interior towns except Selma	73,732
Last year	36,647
Stock at Liverpool	746,000
Last year	877,000
Stock, American, afloat for Great Britain	200,000
Last year	151,000

NEW ORLEANS.

De Blanc, De Cloud and Others Arrive Under Arrest—A Tremendous Welcome.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18.—Generals De Blanc and De Cloud and others from St. Martinsville arrived hear this evening in charge of a deputy marshall, and a squad of federal soldiers. They reached the railroad ferry landing in front of Jackson square, at about 5 o'clock. Upon stepping from the boat they were received with tremendous cheers by from five to seven thousand people who had assembled to welcome them. They were taken to the Custom House and released to appear before the U. S. Commissioner to morrow.

BUFFALO.

Funeral of Lieut. Sherwood.

BUFFALO, May 16.—The funeral of Lieut. Sherwood, who was killed in the fight with the Modocs, was attended this afternoon by an escort of United States troops from Fort Porter, with United States officers as pall bearers, and a large concourse of citizens and officers of the New York State volunteers.

The body of Capt. Albion Howe, United States Army, another Modoc victim, will reach here to-night, and be buried with military honors on Sunday next.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fifty-Seventh Anniversary of the American Bible Society.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—The fifty seventh anniversary of the American Bible Society was celebrated last evening From addresses made—including one by Rev. Dr. S. Fellows, of Madison. Wisconsin—it appears that there are three thousand auxiliary bodies in the United States; that more than thirty millions of Bibles have been distributed through the agency of the Society, and that it is now sending out daily three thousand bibles.

CHICAGO.

The Saloon-Closing Ordinance—A Test Case to be Made as to its Constitutionality.

CHICAGO, May 16.—The ordinance recently passed by the City Council, for closing saloons at eleven o'clock P. M., went into force last night, and was very generally observed. One prominent firm, however, who have several saloons, purposely violated the law in order to make a test case in the courts, where, it is believed by its opponents, it will be declared unconstitutional.

ALBANY.

Proposed Railway Legislation.

ALBANY, May 16.—The Erie Investigating Committee of the Assembly made a report to-day suggesting that relief will be found in some enlightened system of of general railroad legislation regulating the rates of transport and prohibiting the use of fictitious stock, and imposing heavy penalties for misappropriation of the funds of Companies. The report is accompanied by a bill regulating the lease of the connecting road and prohibiting leases of competing parallel lines.

KENTUCKY.

The Races at Lexington—Best Three-year Old Race on Record.

LEXINGTON, May 16.—The best three-year old race on record has just been made. An immense attendance was drawn by the announcement that Tom Bowling would make his first appearance on the turf to-day, and the result shows that he is that his friends claimed him to be. The race was well contested, Sallie Watson making a close second in both heats. The result was: McGrath's "Tom Bowling," 1, 1; Cottrell's "Sallie Watson" 2 2; Boyd's "Ch. F." 3—distanced. Time, 1:41¼, 1:43½.

ALBANY, May 17.—The Governor has signed the Police Justices' bill. It gives the Mayor the power of appointing successors to present justices, whom it retires.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

JOHN HIPPLE MITCHELL.

More About Oregon's Recently Elected U. S. Senator.

The *Leader* of yesterday prints an interview which its correspondent had with Col. Thompson, of Butler, relative to the statements of our Butler correspondent regarding Hipple *alias* Mitchell, who was recently elected a U. S. Senator from Oregon. The interview substantiates, we believe, every charge made in these columns, but that paper with its usual enterprise, of which it frequently boasts, neglected to mention that it was indebted to THE POST for its item which it introduces with flaming head lines.

Col. Thompson, like Hipple, is a staunch Radical, and still is not afraid to trust his late partner, John Hipple Mitchell, U. S. Senator from Oregon. The Colonel says:

"As an intimate friend, the preceptor and partner of John M. Hipple, I wish to say that I never saw a dishonest nor dishonorable act committed by him. I esteemed him, and yet do, as a man of honor and integrity. While it is true he left me his creditor, I believe he thought he had provided for me fully. In this he was mistaken, but on ascertaining the fact paid me in full. I never held him to be criminal in not paying me, and I do not now. I trusted him in times gone by, and looking over his entire life, I am ready to confide in and trust him yet. His conduct is undoubtedly open to criticism, not to say censure, but when fully understood, the reasons for controlling his action all known, I am satisfied a fair verdict will hold him, as I do, justified and vindicated."

Was He Murdered?

Postmaster Stewart yesterday received the following letter, a copy of which has been handed us for publication. It explains itself:

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., May 11, 1873.

POSTMASTER—Dear Sir: You will confer a favor upon the friends of Albert P. Murphy, formerly a resident of Pittsburgh, Pa. He was missing on last Monday morning, May 5th, between the hours of five and seven. Search has been made for him, but no trace as to his whereabouts has been discovered. We think he is murdered, and it is the opinion of the citizens of this place that he was murdered, and his body thrown into Black river. He has a mother, three brothers and two sisters living in Pittsburgh. His brothers, I think, are machinists.

Respectfully, JOHN KINCHTOR.

Address, D. M. Jonas, Poplar Bluff, Butler county, Missouri.

COLLISION ON THE OHIO.

The Nashville Steamer "Exchange" Sunk by the Towboat "Fairplay."

On Saturday evening, between four and five o'clock, the Fairplay, towing a boat laden with coal on the Ohio, nearly opposite the Point, collided with the steamer Exchange, bound for Nashville Tenn. The coal boat sunk immediately, and the officers of the Exchange finding that she was leaking, headed her for the landing, where she sunk, without any lives being lost, as she settled gradually. The boat partially careened while sinking, and part of the freight slid off the upper deck. The Exchange is in a good position, and it is thought can be saved. Her bow is beached to a considerable extent, but she is submerged aft to the upper deck.

From all that can be learned, it appears there was a misunderstanding of the signals on the part of the pilot on the Exchange, and an investigation will be at once instituted in the matter. It is likely that litigation also will grow out of the matter.

The Exchange was commanded by Capt. Sam Shannon and owned by Capt. John Rhodes.

The Cluley Case.

On Saturday morning additional informations were lodged against W. H. Cluley, committed to jail the previous evening on a charge of forgery by the following parties: L. S. Kauffman and Thomas J. Graff, before Alderman Stewart, of Allegheny, and by G. Mendenfold, two, before Alderman Humbert. The aggregate amount of bail required in all the cases is $24,000.

The following named firms held some of the forged paper: Messrs. R. Patrick & Co., represented by W. W. Patrick, Esq., $7,000; Ira B. McVeigh & Co., $7,500; Fourth National Bank, $2,600; W. McKee, $7,550 32; C. S. H. Gilmore, $2,500; Duquesne Bank, $1,800; and W. C. Robertson, $1,000. The notes held by Messrs. Patrick & Co. are said to be endorsed by John F. and Samuel B. Cluley. Mr. W. W. Patrick has sued these gentlemen for the $2,500 due the Fourth National Bank, but they claim their signatures forgeries, and refuse payment on this ground.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

—The Hebrews of Williamsport have organized a new order, called Reshrr Shei Sarsei (the Band of Iron).

—Dr. J. C. Norris, a well-known physician of Lock Haven, died very suddenly in Williamsport on Monday of last week, of apoplexy.

—On the 29th and 30th of the present month the surviving members of the late Eighty-fifth Pa. Volunteers will hold their first annual re-union at Uniontown.

—In April the receipts at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Johnstown were $56,709 03, of which $50,709 82 were contributed by the Cambria Iron Company.

—Eugenia Marks, a former slave and house servant of Thomas Jefferson, has been elected janitor of a public school at Frankfort, Bucks county, at a salary of $1,000 per year.

—In counties where "local option" prevails, "if a body meet a body coming through the rye" from an adjoining county, with a "little brown jug" under his arm, "need a body cry?"

—Another old citizen of Fayette, German D. Hair, died at his residence in Monroe on last Friday week. Deceased was one of the most remarkable men in this country, and probably as widely known as any other, and was, at the time of his death, approaching the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was born in Chester county, in this State. All the rich valley around Parkesburg once belonged to his grandfather. He came to Fayette county in 1817, while the Cumberland National Road was in course of construction, and was one of the contractors that built the bridge at the west end of Uniontown, and also worked on the Eastern bridge. He assisted in putting up a great many of the old stone houses along the National road, within the limits of Fayette county, and was employed by Albert Gallatin to assist in building the elegant mansion at Friendship Hill, the late residence of the Hon. John L. Dawson.

A Widow Put Up and Knocked Down at Auction.

The Detroit Free Press tells this:

About a week ago a widow woman named Gathner, living in the Sixth ward, met a male acquaintance on Gratiot street and complained to him that she was out of flour and wood, and almost discouraged. He told her she ought to marry again, and she said she couldn't find a husband. "I'll sell you at auction," he continued "and we'll put in a proviso that the highest bidder shall court you for a week in order that you may know him." The woman laughingly consented, and the man mounted a box and began crying out. A crowd assembled and he stated the facts in the case, saying that he had known her for years. Knew her to be industrious and of good character, and then he opened the sale. Bidding was lively, and everybody in great humor. In the crowd was an old bachelor named Peter D. Joslyn, boarding on Maple street, and he was the only one took the joke as a real fact. He jumped the bidding from 43 cents to $5, and then raised it to $8. The auctioneer cried "last call" on that figure, and the widow was "knocked down." Joslyn handed her the money, agreed to the proviso, and then treated the whole crowd, none of whom had a thought that a marriage would take place. One did, however, take place yesterday morning, after the terms of the proviso had been faithfully carried out. And while it is quite certain that Joslyn has found a good helpmeet, the bridegroom's friends say that he is sober, steady, good tempered, and well off.

A Mammoth Hotel.

The Chicago Times claims the "Grand Pacific," which is shortly to be opened in that city, "the king of all hotels." It gives the following statistics in regard to the same;

The building contains 35,000 square feet of dimension stone, 30,000 square feet rubble stone, 7,000,000 bricks, 8,000 yards of sand, 1,100 barrels of cement, 10,000 barrels of lime, 12,000 cubic feet limestone, 40,000 cubic feet of sandstone, 2,625,500 square feet of timber, joists, rafters, &c., 426,000 square feet of pine flooring, 52,000 square feet of walnut and maple flooring, 73,000 lineal feet of door and window casings, 237,000 square feet of inside blinds and shutters, 930 windows, 1,070 doors, 138 bath tubs, 181 water closets, 2 marble drinking fountains, 33,530 feet of gas pipe; the gas fixtures include 426 chandeliers, employing 1,518 burners, and 880 bracket lights, employing 1,180 burners. There are 2,000 feet of speaking tubes, 28 mouthpieces, 38 miles of wire, 525 fire-alarm bells, and 7 annunciators, containing 474 indicators. There are 152,000 yards of plastering and 1,500,000 lath. Of marble tile flooring there are 22,500 square feet, and of slate tile floor 7,500 square feet. There are 320 marble mantles and grates, 8,500 square feet of polished plate glass, one 24-feet range with cooking utensils, one centrifugal wringer, one mangler, and 6 washing machines. There are 11,445 square feet of sidewalks, 1,821 square feet of area platforms, and 1071 lineal feet of steps.

In round figures the cost of the building may be placed at $1,200,000, the value of the ground (leasehold) is $600,000 and the cost of furniture will be from $400,000 to $450,000.

$300,000

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public at St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme!
50,000 NUMBERS.
Class E to be Drawn May 31, 1873.
5,860 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$ 100
1 prize of	13,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1873.

Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for circular. Address,

MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
Box 2468 ST. LOUIS

$475 A MONTH to Agents. Articles new, and staple as flour. C. M LINNGTON, Chicago. my10.13tW

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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PURE WHITE LEAD.

PURE WHITE LEAD.

LINSEED OIL,

TURPENTINE, PAINTS,

Flaxseed Oil,	Flaxseed Oil,
Turpentine,	Turpentine,
Varnishes,	Varnishes,
Paints of all kinds,	Paints of all kinds,
Sperm and Whale Oils,	Sperm and Whale Oils.

Sold at the lowest prices, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE

84 Market street, Corner Diamond.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITH-field street, Pittsburgh, in west room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 25 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

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Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m., Sundays excepted. Feb27:1yd

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This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

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was first known in America. Its merits are now well known throughout the habitable world. It has the oldest and best record of any Liniment in the world. From the millions upon millions of bottles sold not a single complaint has ever reached us. As a Healing and Pain-Subduing Liniment it has no equal. It is alike beneficial to

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Is Purely a Vegetable Preparation, composed of Calisaya Bark, well-known Roots, Herbs and Fruits preserved in a sufficient quantity (only) of Spirit of Sugar Cane to keep in any climate, which makes

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in the World. They are good for the aged, feeble and debilitated. They make Pure, Rich Blood. They act upon the liver to such a degree that a healthy action is at once brought about. As a remedy for complaints to which women are especially subjected, they are superior to all others. They are

A Splendid Appetizer,

and cure Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, Liver Complaint, etc., etc.

They are intended strictly as a Temperance Tonic or Bitters, to be used as a Medicine, and always according to directions. Depot, 53 Park Place, New York.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Jno Coulter, late of Marshall township, Allegheny county, Pa., having this day been granted to the undersigned, executors, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment, and those having claims to present them without delay to

JOHN H. FOWLER, Marshall township.
JOSEPH COULTER, Coulterville,
Butler county, Pa.
mch 25, 1873. mar29:6tW

WHISKERS! One package of Prof Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face without injury in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, post paid or 3 for 50 cents.

ap12-12tW EDGAR JONES, ASHLAND, Mass.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of administration having been granted the undersigned on the estate of Alexander Irwin, deceased, late of Patton Township, Allegheny County, Pa. any person indepted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against, will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

ap12-6tW ISAAC. N. A. GILL Adm'r.

MAGNETIC TIME-KEEPER, COMPASS AND INDICATOR. A perfect GEM for the pocket of every traveler, trader, boy, farmer, and for EVERYBODY desiring a reliable time-keeper, and also a superior compass. Small watch-case, steel works, glass crystal, all in a neat ORIDIDE case. WARRANTED to keep correct time and to keep in order—if not satisfactory after trial, return it and money will be refunded. The genuine article will be sent, prepaid to any address, only $1.25 for $2. Circulars sent free. Try one. Order from the Manufacturers, SAGE & CO., Rensselaer, N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the country

$60,000

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

To be distributed in

L. D. SINE'S

161st Regular Monthly

GIFT ENTERPRISE

To be Drawn Monday, June 2d, 1873.

TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF

$5,000 Each in Greenbacks

prizes $1,000 / 500 / 100 each in GREENBACKS.

1 Horse and Buggy, with silver mounted harness worth $500; one fine-toned Rosewood Piano worth $500; ten family Sewing Machines worth $100 each; five gold watches and chains, worth $200 each; five Gold American Watches worth $125 each; ten Ladies Gold Hunting Watches worth $75 each; 800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $20 to $50 each. Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number of Gifts, 6,560. Tickets limited to 60,000.

AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1: six tickets, $5; twelve tickets, $10; twenty-five tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to L. D. SINE, Box 86, CINCINNATI, O.

THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE,

Supersedes Weights and Boxes.

Is a perfectly even Balance at all points. Is neat, simple, durable and cheap. Can be placed in any window at any time. Is noiseless and obeys the slightest touch. Is easily applied and will not get out of order.

In ordering state the EXACT LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

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Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300. Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120. Single Shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, $5 to $25. Rifles, $20 to $100. Pistols, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, all Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and pistols repaired.

FISHING TACKLE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Call and see stock, or send stamp for our illustrated price list. Orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by express.

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.

The few compositions, which have won the confidence of mankind and become household words among not only one but many nations, must have extraordinary virtues. Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation, or maintained it so long as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It has been known to the public about forty years, by a long continued series of marvelous cures, that have won for it a confidence in its virtues never equaled by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cures of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, that can be made by medical skill. Indeed the CHERRY PECTORAL has really robbed these dangerous diseases of their terrors, to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, that is well founded, if the remedy be taken in season. Every family should have it in their closet for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering, and even life is saved by this timely protection. The prudent should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the protection it affords by its timely use in sudden attacks.

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WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and First avenue.

mar5:w-s&W DUFF & CAMPBELL.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny county, Pa., dated 10th May, 1873, I will expose to public sale upon the premises, on Wednesday, June 4th, 1873, at one o'clock p. m., as the property of George Boyd, dec'd., all that certain piece of land with its appurtenances, situate in McCandless township, said county, on the Three Degree Road, leading from Perrysville to Butler, adjoining lands of Good's Heirs—John Campbell and Jacob Dier—containing 30 acres and 112 perches, more or less, and having thereon erected a frame cottage dwelling house 28x40 ft, of six rooms, store room and basement kitchen, with stone cellar under the whole building. The land is all cleared, fenced and under a high state of cultivation, with all necessary out buildings, good neighborhood for a country store. Possession given immediately.

TERMS OF SALE—One half cash and the balance in two equal annual installments with interest from date of sale, to be secured by tight bond and mtorgage on the premises.

PETER IVORY,
may2:1t p13tW Adm'r. of Geo. Boyd, dec'd.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

Is the cheapest and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES.

The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 223 North second street, Philadelphia. D. S. WILTBERGER, Prop'r.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists. mh29:6mW

The Mine Horror.

Coroner's Inquest Held.

Full Details of the Fire and Explosion and the Cause.

HALIFAX, May 15.—A gentleman returned from the burning colliery says: Relays of men have been at work since yesterday, filling up the air slopes and shafts with clay.

The Fire Still Burns Fiercely

as ever. He went within a few feet of the mouth of the shaft, from which blue sulphurous flames were ascending twenty or thirty feet. The roar from the burning mine was something terrific.

Dense Volumes of Smoke

continue to ascend from several air shafts. No adequate idea can be formed of the terrible disaster.

The computed loss of property is enormous, but is noting in comparison with the loss of life.

All the wood work in the mine is burned, and experienced miners say it is one mass of burning ruins below.

The Causes that Led to the Disaster

are not, as stated, owing to the strike of the miners, but to powder having been permitted to be used in one of the beds worked by a miner named Robert McLeod, who insisted upon using it unless he received higher rates for cutting without it.

At the Inquest Yesterday

several important facts came out, in evidence, which show recklessness or carelessness in the work of supervision, in the dangerous parts of the mine. The first witness,

Thos. Lowthier. Testified

that the mine was carefully attended during the time the miners were out on the strikes, so there could have been no accumulation of gas when the miners returned to the works on Tuesday.

Second Witness—James Dunston, who was in the mine when the fire occurred, testified that he found nothing unusual in the mine when he descended; when the word was passed that the mine was on fire all hands were requested to go and put it out; those who refused to assist were ordered to leave, as by remaining they would only impede the progress of the others. Had the men obeyed the order when it was found possible to stop the fire, there would have been plenty of time to get it out. The same level had been on fire before; a man was always stationed in the cabin to give the miners information as to the condition of their places and to warm them of dangers.

These regulations were attended, as were also the furnaces for the ventilation of the same levels.

Alexander Larimer was next called. The gist of his evidence was in the statement that if powder had not been used by McLeod the pit would have been all right to-day. When he heard the alarm given he went to the pumping pit, having heard cries for help, and assisted John Bonnell to the surface.

Andrew McLeod, brother of Robert McLeod, testified that he was in the ward cutting coal where the fire took place. They always worked their place with Sulphur. Can't say he found much gas in the ford; always used powder after the third shot; fired two shots, and was preparing to fire the third when he discovered the ford was on fire, endeavored to put it out by ordinary means with wet bags, but after working for over fifteen minutes and the fire was gaining on them, I called for assistance and two men came; was exhausted and made for the slope; all of them went out to the landing, shutting the door behind them. Joe Richardson then came down and directed the men to get at the fire, but he soon returned and gave direction for all the men and horses to come out.

The Witness then Started

for the opening, and had scarcely reached the mouth of the slope, when the mine exploded, throwing him out on the bank. There were some men behind him and one before him. The inspector of the mines, Mr. Pool, said the witnesses' testimony relating to firing shots had a most important bearing on the cause of the disaster. It was evident that the first and second shots had a decided effect, and blew down the coal there; the third shot, however, was only blown out. It opened a crack in then became

A Reservoir of Accumulating Gas.

The latter immediately ignited and set fire to the coal, which burned with great rapidity, engendering intense heat and smoke, and making it impossible fer the men to work in putting out the flames.

At 8 o'clock the inquest was adjourned to meet to-day at 11 o'clock.

Robert McLeod who fired the shot which caused the disaster, escaped, but is too ill to attend the inquest.

Adam Lorimer testified that he was in the mine when the fire took place, and when the explosion occurred made his way out as fast as possible. When he got to the slope he found it obstructed with boxes and rubbish.

There were over thirty men lying down at this point, all evidently injured, as they were groaning, and some appeared as if they could neither move nor speak.

Lorimer was obliged to stop and crawl over their bodies in order to make his way out of the slope. On his way up he passed several men, who were lying down crying and groaning, but unable to help themselves. He was the last man that came out of the pit, and was helped out by his brother.

He passed a man, dead, on the top landing.

The miners appear to attribute the direct cause of the calamity to the refusal of the manager to give the extra price to McLeod for getting out coal in his ward, thereby enabling him to dispense with the use of powder. If the use of powder, as stated, was prohibited in that ward, then it was the duty of some one to see that the regulations were strictly enforced.

To give some idea of the extent of the explosion from the several air shafts, it it may be stated of an old one close to the miners residence, and distant from the mines some six hundred or seven hundred yards, that huge pieces of timber were driven through it up into the air, some falling on the roofs of the houses and crushing through them.

It was truly heartrending to pass through the square of buildings where the families of the lost miners reside. The window blinds are drawn, and the poor widows of men whose charred remains are far down in the burning sepulchre, mourn incessantly and piteously the loss of those who have been so suddenly taken from them.

As you pass close to the saddened homes of these families, you hear them sobbing and crying.

4 P. M.—Two or three witnesses were examined at the inquest this afternoon whose evidence went to show that most of the men were in the slope and endeavoring to get out, when the explosion took place. This fact was corroborated by a number of powder cans, which the miners carry, coming out of the mouth of the slope with the second explosion.

John Lorimer, who formerly worked in the mine in the level below the one worked by McLeod—testifies as to the dangerous character of the room, from the constant accumulation of gas, and was obliged to quit work because powder could not be used. This ended the testimony.

LATER.—The jury returned the following verdict: We find that the miners came to their death on the 13th inst. by an explosion of gas in Drummond colliery caused by a derangement of the ventilation of the mine, arising from fire in Robert McLeod's ward. They say considerable care was exhibited in the management of the mine, but express their regret that powder was permitted to be used in the ward worked by Robert McLeod.

A fund for the relief of the distressed widows and orphans will be raised.

Relief meetings will be held this evening in New Glasgow and Westville.

A considerable fire is still issuing from the slopes, although the workmen are laboring strenuously to smother it. During the forenoon immense columns of black smoke issued from the air shaft at intervals, according as the slopes became choked up. The mine is rapidly filling up with water which leads to the hope that the conflagration has spent its fury. The remains of Dunn and Burns were interred this afternoon in the village cemetery. Both being Odd Fellows there was a large turnout of brethren.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The Meeting of the General Assembly—Dr. Howard Crosby Chosen Moderator—379 Delegates Present.

BALTIMORE, May 15.—The eighty-fifth annual meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States convened in this city this morning in the Central church. After the opening prayers, in which Rev. Dr. Ells, of Cleveland, participated, the assembly listened to a sermon by the Rev. Samuel J. Nicolls of St. Louis, the Moderator, and then commenced to ballot for a Moderator for the present General Assembly, when the following gentlemen were placed in nomination for Moderator: Revs. Howard Crosby, New York City; James Ells, Cleveland; E. B. Walsworth, San Francisco; Herrick Johnson, Philadelphia, and E. R. Geary, Oregon. Dr. Johnson rose, and after stating that Philadelphia was honored with the office of Moderator two years ago, he withdrew his name.

The vote for Moderator resulted as follows: Dr. Crosby, 254; Dr. Ells, 92; Dr. Walsworth, 14, and Dr. Geary, 19.

The clerk announced that Dr. Crosby had received a majority of all the votes cast.

Dr. Herrick Johnson, Philadelphia, and R.R. Booth, New York, were appointed a committee to notify Dr. Crosby of his election and to conduct him to the chair.

The retiring moderator, Dr. Niccols, received Dr. Crosby as he advanced to the chair and addressed him briefly as to his duties, and installed him as moderator.

Dr. Crosby in appropriate terms addressed the assembly, accepting the office.

Revs. Wm. E. Moore, Ohio; J. D. Krum, New York; Samuel Conn, Indiana; and J. R. Miller, Philadelphia, were chosen Secretaries.

Three hundred and seventy-nine delegates answered to the roll call.

The Committee on arrangements recommended that the assembly hold morning sessions daily from 8 A. M. to 2:40 P. M., and evening sessions daily from 8 to 10 P. M., with the exception of Friday and Saturday of the present week, and Thursday and Saturday of next week. Adopted.

The assembly then adjourned until 8 P. M., when communion will be administered.

Among the delegates present to-day was Hon. Horace F. Maynard, Tennessee.

Second Ballot—A Warm Discussion.

On the second ballot the Laity Paddock received 41, DeKoven 34; of the 82 votes cast. The name of Dr. Dix, who had received a very small vote, was here withdrawn. After a warm discussion of the merits, Dr. Dekovern the convention adjourned till 4 P. M.

On the convention reassembling the merits of the two prominent candidates were warmly discussed. The only

Objection to Dr. Dekoven

being his avowed belief in the personal presence of Christ in the elements of the Holy Sacrament. The convention proceeded to a

Third Ballot,

electing Dr. Paddock by the following vote: Clerical votes, 97; Benjamin H. Paddock, Brooklyn, 95; Dekoven, 40; Smith, 2; Leeds, 1; E. A. Hoffman, Pennsylvania, and C. H. Hall, Brooklyn, 1 each. Lay vote, 80; Paddock, 45; Dekoven, 32; Burgess and Dix 1 each.

BALTIMORE, May 16.—At the meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly today records were presented from the synods at Baltimore, Cleveland, Albany, Erie, Harrisburg, Illinois, Central Iowa, North Iowa, South Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee and New York, and the statistical reports were referred to a special committee. The building of manses was recommended to secure depositories for preserving the history of the churches.

The report of the Committee of Thirteen, appointed by the last General Assembly to consider and report to this assembly whether it was expedient and appropriate that the Presbyterian Church of the United States should take part in the centennial celebration of American Independence at Philadelphia in 1876, was read.

It says in substance that it is appropriate and expedient that the Presbyterian Church of the United States should participate in the centennial celebration of American Independence and in the International Exposition of 1876; and preparatory thereto they recommend that several persons be designated to prepare historical discourses to be delivered at such time as may hereafter be appointed. They also suggest the following schedule of periods and subjects for said

Historical Discourses.

First—A discourse upon the period from the founding of the church in this country to the commencement of the war of the revolution.

Second—From the latter period to the adoption of the Presbyterian form of government in 1786.

Third—From the latter period to the present time.

Fourth—The present condition, prospects, beneficent works, need, and obligations of the church.

Fifth—Education under Presbyterian influences.

Sixth—Historical sketches of several boards, and other agencies established by the General Assembly.

The report also recommends that the assembly request an appropriate committee of the centennial commission who have charge of the buildings, to set apart so much space as may be necessary for an exposition of books published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and the other works of American Presbyterian authors, and ancient books, &c., pertaining to Presbyterianism; and that the Board of Publication be authorized to prepare and publish an illustrated volume to commemorate the National Centennial; also that the first Sabbath of July, 1876, be designated as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to God for the manifest blessing with which he has crowned us as a people, and it is recommended that on that day the pastor of each church under the jurisdiction of the General Assembly deliver a discourse on the history of the church, and that a collection be taken up on that day for the erection of a suitable fire proof building for the Presbyterian Historical Society, and for the endowment of said society.

The report was made the special order for Monday morning next.

The Committee on Voluntary Societies was not ready to report, and was continued till the next assembly.

The committee to consider the subject of the publication of a periodical for gratuitous distribution, reported favorably, and the report was placed on the docket.

Dr. Hendrick Johnson, from the Special Committee of Fifteen appointed at last assembly to consider the subject of representation in the assemblies submitted a report to the effect that while the plan now in use, is in some respects imperfect, a change at the present is inexpedient, with the recommendation that the subject be indefinitely postponed. The report was adopted and the Committee discharged.

The report of the Committee on Vacant Churches was read and referred to the Committee on Church Polity.

Rev. R. R. Booth, L. Hitchcock and the Hon. Horace Maynard were appointed a committee to consider upon and report a place for the next meeting of the General Assembly.

Thursday and Friday of next week were designated for hearing delegates from corresponding bodies.

A resolution was offered by the Rev. Mr. Lockwood for the appointment of a committee to consider and report upon the term of office of elders, whether they should hold office for life or the rotary system be adopted. Referred to the Committee on Bills and overtures.

A resolution by Rev. Mr. Redding, relative to what action should be taken by the church on the use of intoxicating liquors was referred to the same committee.

Soon after one o'clock P. M., the Convention adjourned and engaged in religious exercises.

BALTIMORE, May 17.—The Presbyterian General Assembly to-day received a report from the committee appointed to prepare the Book of Praise, announcing its completion. The report was referred to a special committee.

The proposition to establish a professorship of missionary instruction was referred to the Committee on Theological Seminaries.

Rev. Dr. A. H. Baird, representing the Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly, now in session in Huntsville, Alabama, was introduced by the Moderator, Rev. Dr. Crosby, and made an address. He hoped the day would soon come when there would be but one Presbyterian church The Cumberland church was ready to meet the Northern church in any negotiations for that end, if this Assembly should deem it proper to appoint a committee to consider any proposition relative to reunion. The Cumberland church would do the same, and their consultations might result in healing the differences between the churches. The Moderator said it gave him great pleasure to welcome in this Assembly the representative of the Cumberland church, and had no doubt his suggestions in regard to reunion would receive a prompt and generous response.

The Assembly took a recess for fifteen minutes on motion of Mr. Pierson, of Detroit.

A committee composed of Drs. Nelson of Lane Seminary; C. A. Dickey, of St. Louis; J. P. Smith, of Baltimore, and Elders George S. Drake and J. S. Farrar, were appointed to confer with a similar committee from the Cumberland Church on the subject of re-union.

The report of the Board of Publication was approved; it shows gratifying evidences of progress, and speaks of the erection a new publication house at the cost of $150,000. Monies received, including the balance from the prior year $23,997 have been $369,469. Expenditures $297,425, of this amount $71,562 has been disbursed for a new building, leaving regular current business expenditures of $225,863. Balance in the Treasury at close of the year $9,250. Sales of books and periodicals for the year $157,756. Amount received for the missionary fund $55,892. Expended $55,858. A resolution was adopted that the Board of Publication make a detailed financial statement annually.

The Assembly adjourned till Monday at nine A. M.

THE TURF.

The Lexington Spring Races.

LEXINGTON, May 15.—The announcement of three races for to-day attracted a large attendance at the race course. The track was in fair order, and the time made is regarded as good. The favorites won in each race. Result—first race, mile dash, for all ages, purse $1,000, McGrath's Jury 1, Reynold's Elsie 2, Megibben's Stanford 3; time, 1:45½. The second race was a selling race of one and a quarter miles for a purse of $550; Robinson's Florence 1, Thomas' Ave Maria 2; time, 2:10. The third race was a dash of two and one-eighth miles for all ages, for a purse of $250; Richard's Disney 1, Budford's Zadoc 2, Gibson's Hartland 3; time, 3:57¼.

Nashville Spring Races.

NASHVILLE, May 15.—Thrid day races: First race for green three year old; 6 starters. Levicks Hotel stake, one mile heat. Result—Jack Frost, 1, 2, 3; Frank Bonohill, 2, 2, 1; Harry Todd, 4, 3; Red Fox, 5, dist; Jack of Trumps, dist; Alice McFall. Time, 1:48¼, 1:48, 1:49½.

Second race mile heats, club purse, S. T. $250. Nevada, 1, 1; Capt. Hutchin-2, 3. Time, 1.49¼, 1:51½.

Third race, S. T. $200. Mile and a half dash, Arizona, 1; Covington, 2; Port Leonard, 3. Time, 1:14½. Attendance throughout the week larger than ever before. A great many ladies were present, and an unusually successful meeting.

THE KHIVAN WAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 15.—Reports from Khiva represent that the Khan is greatly alarmed at the approach of the Russian columns, and has ordered a levy *en masse* of all the able bodied population to resist the invasion.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

Don Carlos to Assume Personal Command.

BAYONNE, May 17.—Don Carlos has written to General Darregarry, congratulating him upon the result of the late engagement at Puente de Erault, and announcing that he will soon assume personal command of the field.

Total Defeat of the Spanish Troops in Arragon.

PERPIGNAN, May 17.—A Paris journal published here announces that Don Carlos entered Navarre on the night of the 14th inst., and took command of an army numbering fifteen thousand men, with whom he is resolved to conquer or die.

Intelligence has reached here of the total defeat of the Spanish troops in Arragon.

Aid and Comfort.

It is also stated that Don Carlos has concluded a loan of 400,000,000 reals with English bankers, and has promised to make Ollo a field marshal and Darregarry a lieutenant general.

Don Carlos Promotes his Generals.

LONDON, May 18.—Generals Ollo and Dorregarry have been promoted by Don Carlos for the victory of May 5th.

VIENNA.

A Violent Gale Crushes in the Big Show—Many Goods Damaged—Visitors Scarce—The Money Panic.

VIENNA, May 15.—The stormy weather which has prevailed here for a week past terminated yesterday in a gale of extraordinary violence. In the afternoon a gust of wind broke in the glass of the western front of the exhibition building, and some visitors were struck by falling fragments, and injured. Torrents of rain poured through the openings, and a large quantity of goods was damaged. The prater is saturated with water, and the grounds around the Exhibition are a morass of mud.

The Number of Visitors

for the past few days has been small, and is decreasing. Those that come are mostly from foreign countries. Few are seen.

The protracted panic on the Bourse disheartens the citizens.

FRANCE.

Legitimists and Orleanists Combine to Overthrow Thiers.

PARIS, May 15.—It is rumored that the Legitimists and Orleanists have combined in a movement for the overthrow of President Thiers, and that they have sent Rochefoncould to Vienna, to ask the Count De Chambord to authorize the Legitimists to nominate the Duke D'Aumale or President in place of Thiers.

Gen. Dorregarry's Official Report.

PARIS, May 15.—Carlist General Dorregarry in his official report of the battle at Eraul on May 5 claims a decisive victory for his forces. He states that the Republicans lost 112 killed, 300 wounded and 26 taken prisoners; and the Carlists had 18 killed and 37 wounded.

NEW YORK.

DeBlanc at New Orleans—The Recall of the British Consul General.

NEW YORK, May 17.—A *Times* special says that the reception at New Orleans of DeBlanc and his associates was an ovation, and that the people wanted to take the horses from the coach in which De Blanc was riding, so anxious were they to do him honor.

Merchants and ship captains are signing petitions, according to the *World*, asking the Board of Trade in London to recall Consul General Archibald. The reason assigned is, that Archibald has caused much inconvenience, and sometimes serious losses to ship owners and others, in consequence of the difficulty experienced in getting crews, he having revoked the license of shipping agents and opened a special office himself for the shipping and discharging of English crews. The profits from this business is said to be fifteen thousand dollars a year.

The bank statement just published shows an increase in loans of $3,480,500; specie, increase, $437,300; legal tenders' increase, $1,159,900; deposits, increase' $5,015,000; circulation, decrease, $34,300'

The striking gas men of Brooklyn are on the streets, and are beginning to think the company will not reinstate them on any terms.

An attempt was made to-day to place the Atlantic National bank in bankruptcy but Judge Blatchford decided that the bankruptcy court had no jurisdiction.

John McAlpine entered Peter M. Dingee's house early this morning, and when discovered by Miss Dingee, fired two shots at her. He then attempted to escape but Mr. Dingee held him until the police arrived. Two other men were found in the neighborhood, and supposed to be confederates, they were also arrested.

The examination of George McDonnell, the alleged Bank of England forger, was continued to-day.

The funeral of Nixon, hanged Friday, will take place to-morrow. Large numbers of curious people visit the house where the wake is holding.

News from Sir Samuel Baker—He Reports all Well.

[Herald Special.]

KHARTOOM, April 12, via LONDON, May 17.—A letter was received here to-day from Sir Samuel Baker on the White Nile. He reports all well and that passage through to the end was effected with great difficulty, and that he hopes that the obstructions will be entirely removed during the present month.

A Veto From Gov. Dix.

The New York *Times* says: Governor Dix will to-morrow veto the bill for the annexation of certain towns in West Chester county to this city, on the ground that the question has not been formally submitted to the voters.

Ulysses S. Grant, Jr.

came a passenger by the Steamer Donan, and went to Washington last night.

The Trades Union Delegation

appointed to take such action as will compel Commodore Vanderbilt to adopt the eight hour system on the Fourth avenue work, met last evening. A report was submitted that a prominent lawyer has offered to contest a test case free of charge. A certain number of men are to obtain employment on the road and then refuse to work more than eight hours per day, and so ground the test case.

The Sensational Story

Published that arsenic had been administered to a family of six persons in the upper part of the city; the police are ignorant of the case and the parties most interested say it is a canard.

Yesterday being the anniversary of

Norwegian Independence

the natives of that country residing in this city commemorated the day in an appropriate manner. A grand entertainment was provided in the East River Park, at which nearly three thousand were present. A procession was formed in which they marched around the park, singing in chorus the national hymn of Norway. Dancing then commenced, and was kept up to a late hour.

The London papers announce that the last survivor of the calamity at the Wynnstay colliery, Ruabom, Peter Darlington, son of the manager is dead. There is no one now left to tell how the explosion was caused. A searching investigation will be made by the authorities.

The remains of Macready, the actor, have been deposited in a vault of the chapel at Kensal Green cemetery. The funeral was attended by a large number of persons though not quite so many as would perhaps have stood around his tomb had the veteran tragedian either remained longer upon the stage or died at a less protracted period after his retirement.

The members of the master mechanics' association, recently in session in Baltimore, had a banquet to-night in St. Nicholas hotel. About one hundred and fifty members representing the leading railroads of the United States and Canada and about fifty ladies were present.

The Society for Prevention of cruelty to Animals had their annual meeting to-night, and the reports showed it to be in a flourishing condition. Henry Bergh was re-elected President and Henry Clews Treasurer. Governor Dix is among the Vice Presidents.

WASHINGTON.

Meeting of the Advisory Board.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Advisory Board of Civil Service will meet in Washington on Wednesday next, and remain in session several days, all the members will be present with the exception of Mr. Cattell, who is now in Europe.

The Ocean Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Owing to the loss of the Atlantic and the temporary disabling of two other steamers, the White Star line has failed several times lately to comply with the terms of its contract for carrying Saturday European mails from New York, and the Inman Steamship Company having applied to the Postoffice Department for the privilege of performing this mail service as formerly, Postmaster General Cresswell has notified the agents of the White Star line to appear and show cause why their contract should not be revoked on account of the inadequacy of their present service.

ALBANY.

Legislative Investigation.

ALBANY, May 15.—A concurrent resolution was introduced into the Senate today, authorizing an investigation into all matters connected with the survey and sale of the College land grants of the State of New York, under an act of Congress, and the connection therewith of Ezra Connell, also the value and the disposition made of about 400,000 acres of timber land in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Kansas.

Constitutional Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1873.

In yesterday afternoon's session, the twenty-sixth section of the Judiciary report was adopted as amended, on motion of Mr. Purviance, of Allegheny. It provides that each county containing thirty thousand inhabitants shall constitute separate judicial districts to elect one judge, the Legislature to provide for additional judges as the business of said district may require. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts are to be formed into convenient single districts, or if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts, as the Legislathre may provide.

The section abolishes the office of Associate Judge not learned in the law, except in counties not forming separate districts, but the several Associate Judges in office upon the adoption of the New Constitution are to serve out their unexpired terms.

The section was agreed to as stated; also the succeeding section, requiring all laws relating to courts to be general, and of uniform application, and to secure uniformity in the powers, etc., of courts of the same class.

The remaining sections to the 32nd were severally negatived without debate. They provided for rules and regulations to secure a uniform system of practice in the Courts, for writing and filing of all opinions and charges by judges for empowering Supreme Court upon application to change venue in cause, in any court of record, and for the appointment by the Supreme Court of a reporter of its decisions, and one clerk for each appelate district.

Convention met this (Friday) morning. President Meredith appointed Judge Walker President pro tem. The Convention then went into the Committee on the Whole on the report of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Harry White in the chair.

SECTION 32. Parties by agreement filed, may, in any civil case, dispense with trial by jury and submit the decision of such case to the Court having jurisdiction thereof, and such Court shall hear and determine the same. The evidence taken and the law as declared shall be filed as record, with a right of appeal from the final judgment as in other cases with like effect as appeals in equity.

Mr. Broomall offered a substitute for the section. The parties, by agreement filed, may in any civil case, dispense with the trial by jury, and submit the decision of such cases to the Court having jurisdiction thereof, and such Courts shall hear and determine the same subject to writ of error as in other cases. Agreed to.

Mr. Dallas offered an additional section, authorizing the Courts to appoint reporters.

Without voting upon this section the Committee rose, and the Convention took a recess.

In the afternoon session, Dr. Dallas offered a provision for a permanent system of phonograpic reporters in the Philadelphia courts. The proposition was favored by Messrs. Dallas, Cuyler, Carson and Boyd, and opposed by Messrs. Stanton and Corbett. It was finally defeated, together with the motion by Mr. Cuyler to continue the Nisi Prius Court in Philadelphia.

The article upon being gone through with was placed on second reading.

The first section of the article on agriculture, manufactures, &c., was then discussed in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cuyler in the Chair. It fixes the legal rate of interest at seven per cent. Without action the Committee rose and the Convention adjourned.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning Hon. John H. Walker, President, *pro tem*.

A communication from the Mayor and Common Council of Allentown inviting the Convention to meet there during the summer months, was postponed.

Mr. Patton offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Legislation to report a clause declaring invalid all laws exempting property from levy and sale. Referred.

A resolution raising a special committee to fix the salaries of members of the Convention was offered by Mr. Perry (Blair), and led to an excited debate, in which it was stated that the State Treasurer has already paid out eight thousand dollars to members without any vouchers, except the honor of delegates, and was willing to advance the sum of one thousand dollars to each member, and no more, until the next meeting of the Legislature. Several members declared that the amount named would not pay them for the time expended in the work, much less reimburse them for private losses in business and other legitimate expenses.

General White moved to postpone indefinitely, and declared that he had determined for himself not to take the salary of member of the Convention, because when appointed he was a member of the State Senate; but he really thought there was time enough to fix salaries a month hence. He did not make this statement for any display of demagogism, but simply to defend himself from the slurs of some members who spoke of "double-headers" in this body.

The motion to postpone indefinitely was lost—ayes 19, nays 58, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Boyd moved that the Convention adjourn *sine die* on the third of July next. Voted down by a vote of 56 nays, to 26 nays.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Agriculture and Mining, Mr Cuyler in the Chair. Article 1st was considered.

Without disposing of the section relative to the rate of interest, the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The Conventiop then took a recess.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16, 1873.

In the Convention, this afternoon, much difficulty was experienced in securing a quorum, and one whole hour elapsed before the requisite number of members to proceed with the business could be secured.

During the hour several motions were made and voted upon to instruct the Sergeant-at-arms to close the door, to hunt up and bring in absentees, etc.

The direction to close the doors was agreed to, and an order to this effect was promptly enforced by the Seargeant-at arms.

The motion to bring in absentees was lost by a tie vote—yeas 28, nays 28.

Mr. Lawrence, of Washington, then offered the following.

Resolved, That we express it as the sense of this convention that members who absent themselves from the regular sessions without leave of absence, or fail to be present to make up a quorum at the hour of meeting, are worthy of censure, and are not fulfilling the oath administered to us all to perform our duties with fidelity. Not agreed to—yeas 33, nays 37.

The result of the vote demonstrated the presence of a quorum (the doors having been opened in the meantime), the business of the convention was proceeded with.

In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cuyler in the chair, the consideration of the article on agriculture being resumed upon the first section, Mr. MacVeagh, of Dauphin, addressed the committee in opposition to the section on the ground that the proposition was exclusively one for the Legislature. Whatever might be his individual opinions on the subject, he could not be induced to put them in the constitution.

Mr. Dunning, of Luzerne, supported the article.

Mr. Corson, of Montgomery, expressed a similar view.

Messrs. Man of Potter, Purviance of Butler, and Struthers of Warren, followed in opposition to the section, mainly as a species of special legislation which was more properly within the purview of the Legislature

A pending amendment by Mr. Reed, of Mifflin, was rejected, as also an amendment offered by Mr. Patton, of Bradford, as a substitute, fixing the legal rate of interest at seven per centum per annum when paid in advance, and eight per centum per annum when paid at, before, or after the end of the period for which moneys shall be loaned, or evidences of indebtedness become due or payable, etc.

The section was then defeated—only thirty-one gentlemen, less than a quorum, rising in its favor.

The next section, empowering the Legislature, to provide for the establishment of mining schools, to be located in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, for free instruction in mining and the machanic arts and sciences, was voted down without debate.

The third section was similarly disposed of by an emphatic negative vote. It prohibited combinations of employers or employed to enable the one to control the business operations of the other, or to maintain arbitrary prices. It also prohibited combinations to obstruct the free course of trade, or to make or maintain arbitrary rates for freight or passage on rivers, railways, or canals.

The fourth section was read, requiring the Legislature to provide by law for such appliances and regulations in mines, manufactories and workshops, etc., as may be necessary to protect the health and secure the safety of the operatives, and shall by law regulate, and may prohibit the employment of children under ten years in mines and manufactories.

Mr. White, of Indiana, made an appeal for the section, saying that it had merit in it, and would attract to the support of the new constitution the mining operatives of the State. He said it was the only provision thus far made in the new constitution in behalf of the mining interests of the Commonwealth.

Mr. MacVeagh, of Dauphin, replied that the objection to the section was that it was entirely unnecessary and without force, the Legislature having now the power to do all that was provided for by the provision.

Mr. Dunning, of Luzerne, a member of the Committee on Agriculture, &c., called attention to the fact that the chairman and many members of the committee from which the article had been reported, were absent. He therefore moved to postpone further action. Not agreed to.

The section was then negatived.

At this point Mr. Wetherill, of Philadelphia, called attention to the fact that there was not a quorum present (six less than a quorum), when the committee rose and adjourned in consequence of the meagre attendance.

A RADICAL SCHEME.

The Recent Anti-Coolie Labor Meeting in Beaver County.

BEAVER FALLS, May 21, 1873.

To the Editors of The Post:

Much as we are opposed to the importation of Chinamen into this country, we cannot consent that the question of Coolie labor shall be made a hobby on which unprincipled demagogues that are ever ready to apologize for Radical thieving and debauchery, may ride into positions of profit and honor.

Our purpose in writing this, is to set the public right as to a matter of fact respecting the object for which the meeting was called that was held in this town on last Friday evening.

A large majority of the citizens of this place are opposed to the employment of Chinese labor in our midst. A large and respectable minority, however, are of the opinion that the peculiar circumstances attending the employment of such at the Cutlery Works justifies what would otherwise be not only very objectionable but altogether intolerable.

Among the majority referred to, are several "played out" politicians of Radical proclivities who have seized upon the Coolie question as a means by which they hope to advance the political interests of one Dr John W. Wallace and by his intervention, should he be successful in achieving the Congressional honors that haunt his imagination, they expect to rise from the obscurity to which both their talents and character adapt them.

The meeting to which we have alluded and which was held on the evening of the 16th inst., was called professedly for the discussion of the Coolie question, but actually to manufacture political capital for Dr John Wallace. A letter was dispatched to him requesting his attendance at the meeting; his answer as soon received was sent to the *Beaver County Press*, in which the statement that he would be present to address the meeting was prominently announced. A letter was also sent to the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* and Pittsburgh *Gazette* asking them to send reporters to the meeting. Posters were printed, on which the name of Wallace led all the rest. Meanwhile, for the purpose of diverting attention from the real object of their movements, Mr. Geo. W. Penn, of New Castle, who is a Democrat of that town, was invited to be present.

On the evening of the meeting Mr. Wallace put in an appearance, with a carefully prepared speech reduced to writing, which he delivered as well as he could without reading it, and then handed it to a reporter of the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* for publication. Why it has not been published, we are not aware. Mr. Penn was also present and addressed the meeting, but we will hazard the prediction that if he learns how matters stand in this locality, never again will he use the weight of his influence or the power of his eloquence to further either directly or indirectly the interests of the Patterson and Quay Ring.

Having made a plain and accurate statement respecting the vile purposes which the Coolie question is here made to serve, and having shown the true state of public sentiment in this vicinity on this question, we shall conclude with the declaration that our opposition to the importation of Chinamen is no less strenuous than that which is manifested by the Radical Anti-Coolie labor agitators of this famous village, but we will not fold our arms in complacency and hold our peace when such a great and important question is prostituted to so execrable a purpose. It is a question which we desire to see carried into legislation, but there is no occasion demanding its being made a party issue, nor is there any necessity for its being made to serve as a political balloon in the task of elevating the "played out" pot house politicians of Radical proclivities who took to it as to their political god.

OBSERVER.

OHIO NEWS.

—New coal fields are to be developed in Medina county.

—A Pittsburgh company has established a flint-glass manufactory at Ravenna.

—The young lady students of Akron College have organized a base ball club.

—Six soldiers of the war of 1812 died in different parts of the State during the past year.

—The Radical State Convention is to be held at Columbus on Wedesday, the 21st inst.

—New Philadelphia Lodge, No. 177, F. & A. M., will celebrate the festival of St. John, the Baptist, on Tuesday, June 24th, 1873.

—Two hundred colored negroes from Virginia, have been engaged to work on the Valley railroad between Akron and Cleveland.

—On Tuesday of last week, Capt. Jas. Wormington, the oldest citizen of Columbiana county, died very suddenly, at the "ripe old age" of 103 years.

—The soldiers of the Mexican war, residing in Chillicothe, are taking active steps for securing some substantial recognition of their services from the Government.

—The Firemen's State Convention at Delaware, last week, appointed the next State Tournament to take place in Galion, on September 11. The next Convention is to be held in Youngstown in May next.

—The stealing of organs from churches has become a lively branch of business in Coshocton county. A man by the name of Sterling has been committed for stealing two. He took them away from the place of the theft and sold them at reduced prices.

—John Haverfield, an old and well-known citizen of Cadiz township, died at his late residence one mile west of Cadiz, on Friday evening last, aged about 63 years. Mr. Haverfield was an old citizen of the county, and his many friends will regret to hear of his death. His remains were interred in the Cadiz cemetery Sunday afternoon.

The Lightest Draft.

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle, Thimble Skin Wagon, made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monumen t, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

W&SAT C. COLEMAN & SON.

TEXAS.

The St. Louis Excursion.

DALLAS, May 19.—The excursion party arrived here at half-past three o'clock, and was received by the Mayor and Committee of Reception. The gentlemen of the party were escorted to the Odd Fellows' Hall.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing quotations of Gold and Government securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	117⅞
United States 6s, 1881, Old	118
United States 5s, (Coupons)	21⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865	116
United States 5-20s, 1867, Old	116⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868	117⅜
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	118⅜
United States 5-20s, 1869	120⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), Old	118⅜
United States 10-40s	112⅝
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	114⅛
Currency Sixes	115⅝
New 5 Per Cents	114½

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, May 22, 1873.

REMARKS—The market for most of the leading articles was firm with a fair jobbing demand. Produce—The receipts are coming in pretty liberally; prices, however, have undergone but few changes and they will be found properly noted. Our rivers are declining steadily and will soon be down to low water mark. The bulk of the spring shipments have been made and boats at present find freights scarce, and have to wait some time in order to pick up a paying trip. Flour—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained, the advance in spring wheat has improved that description of flour fully 25c per barrel; the supply keeps pace with the demand; the mills are purchasing all the good wheat that was offered, notwithstanding they are dissatisfied with the prices. Bacon continues to be one of the leading articles; the demand continues active and sales large; the stock in first hands is being steadily reduced; most of the leading dealers have made arrangement for an extensive supply for the summer season; country cured meat is also fancied and finds ready purchasers at full prices. Butter is very dull, the supply being largely in excess of the demand; holders are anxious to sell.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last review:

Flour, bbls	860
Wheat, sacks	850
Butter, pkgs	50
Apples	147
Corn, sacks	340
Oats, sacks	1,252
Bacon, tierces	421
Cheese, bxs	340
Rye, sks	148

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted; from store, in a small way, the usual advance is obtained:

APPLE BUTTER—The market was steady, with a fair demand at the advance we have before noted. The extreme rates are 50a60c per gallon as for quality.

APPLES—The receipts have increased. The market was less firm, although a good article can readily be disposed of at current rates, viz., common to medium $2 50 a3; prime to choice $3 50a4 25 per bbl.

ASHES—The market was devoid of animation. Sales were confined to lots supposed to meet their present wants. Soda ash common 4¼c; refined 6c; nitrate soda 4¾c; pots 9c; pearls 10¾a11c; black lead 5½a6c per lb.

BEANS—Are in good supply, the current rates are $2 50a2 75a3 00 per bush.

BEESWAX—Steady with sales at 33a35c.

BAGGING—Unchanged, Allegheny 35c. Penn mill 2 bush 37c; 2¼ bush 45c 3 bush 53c, market well supplied.

BROOM CORN—Dull with more sellers than buyers; red 2a3c; green 3½a4c; Hurl 5a5c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—We quote sales at $7 50a8 00 per case.

CRANBERRIES—Dull; prices are nominal.

CHEESE—The market was a quiet one; the supply was equal to the demand. The asking rates are: new Ohio dairy 11 a12c; factory 14a14½; New York Goshen 16a16½c; Ohio Sweitzer 18a19c.

COUNTRY BACON—Market firm with a good trade demand; with sales at the following: hams 10a11a12c; clear sider 8½a 9c; shoulders 6a7c; country lard 8a9c per lb.

CARBON OIL—The market was dull buyers taking hold sparingly at 16¼a16½c per gal.

CEMENT—The supply was equal to the demand; in regard to prices we have no change to note. Beeson's hydraulic, $2a2 25 per bbl. Louisville, $2 50a2 75; calcined plaster, $4 25a4 50; land plaster, $3a3 25. Lime, Cleveland white, $1 75a2; Eastern, $1 50a1 75.

DRIED FRUIT—Market quiet. Peaches, halves, 6a6½c; apples dull, 3a4; blackberries 10a12c.

EGGS—Are quoted at 14½a15c per dozen.

ALE—Mark well supplied as prices are unchanged. We omit figures in this issue.

BUTTER—The receipts continue large, with a good stock in first hands. Holders would like to reduce stocks in order to make room for fresh supplies. Prices are weak and uncertain; we quote: nominally common to medium 10, 12a15c; good to choice roll 20a23c per lb.

FLOUR—We continue to notice a firm market and a good trade demand. The advance before noted has been maintained, with sales at the following: $7 75a8 25 for spring; $8 50a9 for red winter; choice city brands $9 50.

GRAIN—The market was quiet but firm, with a moderate inquiry. Wheat receipts light, we quote as follows: Wheat, red winter, $1 80a1 85; white, $1 85a1 90 per bushel. Oats—Dealers continue to report a fair demand, without any change in prices; mixed 46a47c; white 4a849c. Corn—Shelled: stocks light and the demand restricted; sales on track at 55a56c; for in elevator at 57a58c; ear 55a57c. Rye—Market quiet, with sales at 85a90c. Barley is out of season; spring 85a90c; fall 95a$1 per bush.

GROCERIES—Leading dealers report a fair trade demand for the principle articles; the future presents a more healthy appearance. Sugars—The market was a weak one and prices have declined; the advance that was predicted did not come to time; prices are back to the old figures. Coffees on the contrary are firm, prices being maintained. Molasses and syrups are steady; the following are the current rates:

COFFEE—Choice Rio 25c; good to prime 22½a23½c; fair 21a21½c. Old government Java 31c; other Java 26a28c. Roasted Rio 1 lb packages 28c; loose 27½c. Roasted Java 33½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut leaf 13c; crushed granulated and powdered 12c; standard A 11c; B 10⅞c; ex C 10½c; C yellow 10⅝c; circle C 10½c; lower grades 9a10c.

SYRUPS—White drips 65c; other grades ranging from 60 to 40 as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina 9c; prime 8½c; Patna 8c; Rangoon 7¾a8c.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans 73a75c; prime 70a75c.

HAY—The supply was fully up with the demand; we noted sales at the following: Baled $24, $26a28 per ton: loose from wagon $36a36.

BACON—Very firm, with sales at the following rates—Hams, sugar cured canvassed 15c; shoulders 10a10½c; common at 9c. Breakfast bacon a 12½a13c. Dried beef at 18½a19c. Beef tongues at $7 50 per dozen. Rib sides at 10c; short rib at 10¼c; clear at 11c; mess pork at $18 50. Ham sausage at 10c. Lard, leaf tierces at 10¼c; half bbls at 11¼c; buckets at 11¾c per lb.

POTATOES—The stock of choice potatoes in the market is not large. We quote mixed in a jobbing way at 70a80c; prime 80a90c per bush.

POULTRY—Steady with sales by the coop at 80a85c.

SEEDS—In active demand. Clover $5 75 a6; Timothy $3 75a4. Flax $2 05a2 10 per bush.

WHISKY—Prices advanced; we quote high wines at 91a95c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, May 22, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle by the various railroads that centre at the yards reached fully 1,000 head; the principal portion was from Chicago, and taken as a whole the quality was the best that has been offered for some time. The butchers complain about the bad state of trade and the low prices of beef, and hence they tried to purchase as cheap as possible; another drawback was the reduction in the price of fat; trade taken as a whole was moderately active, principally on the medium and low grades.

STOCKERS.

The supply of stock cattle on sale was small and of an inferior quality; there was a good attendance of buyers, mostly from Washington county; the rates were $5 25a 5 50 per cwt.

CALVES.

The supply of calves was large and the market dull and lower prices; sold at 4¾a5c per lb.

MILK COWS.

The market was firm, demand good and prices steady, ruling from $40 to $70 per head.

CATTLE PRICES.

Extra 1,500	$7 00
Extra 1,400 lbs do	6 85
Extra 1,300	6 75
Extra 1,200	6 25a6 50
Prime 1,100	5 75a6 00
Fair 1,000	5 50a5 50
Stockers	5 00a5 50
Bulls	3 50a4 50
Common	4 50a5 25
Cows	3 75a4 75

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was fair, being fully up with the demand; the arrivals were principally clipped stock and sold at fair prices, ranging from $4 75a6 70, the latter for choice.

HOGS.

The supply is light but fully equal to the demand, which at present is confined to a few butchers. Selling slow in retail way from $5 75 to 6 50 per cwt.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, May 22, 1873.

The dullness we have for some time noted in the wool market continues; dealers are as wide apart in their views as ever. This state of affairs cannot last all the time, and the sooner dealers compromise the better. The wool market for the past year has been a hard one. The following are the nominal rates, viz: 40a45a50c per lb.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, May 22, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle up to this writing have been large of through stock intended for the Eastern markets, and fair for what was intended for this market, besides the quality of the offerings was better than usual, being mostly very good stock; the attendance of buyers was not large: the result was that trade was slow and sales limited; prices had a declining tendency.

STOCKERS.

The supply of stock cattle on sale was small; the demand was active with a very firm market and the tendency was upward as rtock cattle is reported scarce in the Western markets, consequently the market here would be naturally strong. The following are the asking rates, viz: $5 00a 5 50 per cwt as per quality and condition.

FRESH COWS.

The offering of fresh cows is small; the demand for good milkers is fair and sales are made readily at prices ranging from $45 ta $75.

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth	$7 00
Extra 1,400	6 75a6 90
Extra 1,300 lb steers	6 50a6 75
Extra 1,200 lb steers	6 25a6 50
Fair 1,100 lbs steers	5 75a6 00
Fair 1,000	5 50a5 75
Bulls	3 50a4 50
Stockers	5 25a5 50

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs were fair; the quality of the stock is not so good as the offerings generally are, and prime hogs are doing better. Sales have been made as high as $6 15 per cwt lbs, an advance of 25c since the first of the week. At this writing the market is fair and steady at prices about as follows:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$6 15
Prime do	5 90a6 10
Prime Yorkers	5 25a5 40

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep since our last report have been heavy. The fine weather we are having has no doubt induced many holders to clip their sheep, and of course send them to market. Prices compared with the opening rates are off at least ¼c, and some dealers say the decline is at least ⅜c; however, trade is bad and the market closes dull at the following rates:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs	$5 80
Prime 95 do	5 65a5 75
do 90 do	5 50
do 85 do	5 25a5 35
do 80 do	5 00a5 25

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, May 22, 1873.

REMARKS—The market, generally speaking, was a shade firmer, although there was no change in prices; holders had about made up their minds to make no further concessions in order to effect sales.

CRUDE.

The market could not be called an active one; Parker's appeared firmer with holders asking $2 30a2 32½; spot here was held at 6a6¼c.

For prices at other points in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

We have no change to note; dispatches from the East report the market steady. Philadelphia spot 19a19⅜c; June 19⅜a 19½c; in this market prices are nominal at 16c per gallon.

OIL BARRELS.

The recent advance is maintained. We quote city made at $2 10a2 12; country $2 90a2 05.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, May 21.—The *Courier* says: The market was quiet and firmer; on the upper road the market advanced about 5c and closed firm at $2 50a2 52½ for spot; Oil City quoted at $2 55, which is an advance of 5c; Parker's firmer at $2 30a2 32½; Tidioute unchanged and nothing doing at $2 30. Following were the sales:

UPPER CREEK.

1,300	do	do	2 50
1,000	do	do	2 52½
2,000	do	regular	2 52½

OIL CITY.

500	do	do	2 55

PARKER'S.

2,000	do	U. & M. P.	2 32½

TIDIOUTE.

250	do	do	2 30

NEW YORK, May 21.—Closing of the 20th. Market dull and prices unchanged with rather a weak feeling; crude in bulk 8¾a9c; refined 19½c; cases 25½c; Philadelphia delivery steadier with sales of refined for last half of June at 19⅜c.

TIDIOUTE, May 21.—Market firmer with $2 35 bid.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, May 21.—Market weak at $2 35.

TITUSVILLE, May 21.—Market firmer; spot $2 55 with sales.

OIL CITY, May 21.—Market quiet at $2 55.

ROUSEVILLE, May 21.—The market is quiet and firmer at $2 40.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—Market steady; straw white, prompt, 19a19½c; crude in bbls 13¼a13½c: cases 24c; June sales at 19½c; futures in June held at 19⅜a19½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The affairs in Wall street are intensely dull in all the departments and fluctuations are confined within narrow limits.

Money is very easy, ranging from 3 to 4 per cent.

Outstanding legal tenders show a decrease since yesterday of $111,000.

Sterling dull and nominal at 9 for sixty days and 10¼ for sight.

Gold was lower, declining from 117¾ to 117⅝, and closing at ½.

Loans 3a6 per cent. for carrying.

Clearings $44,000,000.

Assistant Treasury disbursed $162,000.

Specie exports $313,000 including $100,000 gold coin.

Governments dull and steady.

State bonds nominal.

Railroad bonds were dull.

Stocks opened firm, but gradually declined at the close from ¼ to 1 per cent., but with the exceptions of Pacific Mail, Erie and Western Union changes were less than ¾ per cent.; the decline in Erie was from 64 to 62½ in sympathy with the fall at London gave the market a weak appearance, and assisted in the downward movement. Chief fluctuations were as follows: Pacific Mail, 46⅛, 45⅝, 46⅛, 45⅛, 45¾, 44¾ and 45. Western Union, 86⅛ and 85¾. Lake Shore, 91⅛ and 90⅝. Rock Island 108⅞ to 8¾. New York General, 101 to 100⅝, and St. Paul was common at 55⅛ to 53⅜. The market closed steady with the slightest recovery from the lowest point of to-day.

PRODUCE.

Cotton steady; middling upland 19¼c. Sales of futures 10,750 bales as follows: May 18¾a18 9-16; June 18⅛a18¾; July 18 9-16a18⅝c; August 18 9-16a18⅝c; September 17 9-16c; December 17c. Flour in moderate demand. Bocipts 7,000 bbls; superfine western and State $5 90a6 50; common to good $6 90a7 40; good to choice $7 45a8 50; white wheat extra $8 75a10 50; extra Ohio $7a10 50; St Louis $7 50a12 75. Rye flour steady at $4 75a6 70. Corn meal quiet at $3 35. Whisky firm at 95c. Wheat fairly active and lower; holders are disposed to realize; receipts 45,000 bushels; superfine spring $1 25a1 40; No 3 spring Chicago $1 54; No 2 do $1 59; No 2 Northwest $1 62; No 2 Milwaukee $1 65; No 1 spring Chicago $1 70; white Canada $2a2 05; white Michigan $2 20. Rye quiet at 95a98c. Barley and malt dull and unchanged. Corn a shade firmer with a fair demand; receipts 40,000 bush; new mixed western 51c; white western 56a57c; black western 49a50c. Wool quiet; Ohio 50a52c; unwashed Wisconsin 37c. Eggs steady; western 15a15½c. Hay quiet and steady. Hops dull and unchanged. Leather in fair request at 28½a 21c: Orinoco 27a28c. Coffee firmer; Rio 17½a19c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7¾a8⅝c. Molasses more active. Rice steady at 7¾a 8½c. Turpentsne dull and lower at 45a 45½c. Petroleum dull; refined at 19½c; crude at 8¾a9c. Mess pork steady; new at $17 00a17 25. Beef quiet. Cut meats dull; hams ac 12a13c; shoulders at 7¼a 8½c. Middles quiet; city long clear at 9c; short clear at 9⅝c. Lard steady; strain at 9a9 1 16c; kettle at 9⅝c. Butter weak; western at 23a26c. Cheese weak at 12a15c.

Metals—Manufactured copper steady; ingot lake dull at $32a32 50. Scotch pig iron dull at $48a59; American firm at $46 a50. Refined English and American bar dull at $1 10. Russia sheet dull at $16a 17. Nails heavy; cut at $4 75a5 00; clinch at $6 25a7 00.

DRY GOODS.

There was a slow trade movement with both agents and jobbers. Market for domestic sattins was quiet, but prices in first hands was unchanged. Jobbers reduced Pepperell E. and Pequot A. brown sheetings at 14c; bleached shirting was irregular and quiet; rolled Jacconets continue brisk; ticks and denims firm; white stripes largely sold ahead; prints are quiet; Pacific prints reduced; clothiers are buying heavily; woolen shawls dull; foreign goods very quiet; kid gloves are bringing higher prices at auction.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—Cotton steady at 18¾c. Flour quiet at $7 75a8 00. Wheat quiet at $1 68a1 20. Corn steady at 40a 50c. Rye quiet at 82a83c. Oats quiet at 42a48c. Barley firm. Groceries steady. Oils firm. Eggs easier at 13a14c. Butter dull but unchanged. Cheese scarce and firm. Provisions quiet. Mess pork dull and held at $17 000; lard dull and nothing doing; nominal lots offered; steam 8¾a9c; bulk meats quiet; sales of shoulders at 6½c; clear rib sides 8½c cash; clear held at 8½c; bacon dull; jobbing sales of shoulders at 7¼c; clear rib sides 9¼c. Whisky firm at 88c.

CLEVELAND, May 21.—Wheat is unsteady, it is difficult to give accurate quotations; red held at $8 86. Corn quiet at 52a54c. Oats steady at 43c. Petroleum weak and unsettled. Standard white car lots at 15½c; Ohio State at 23a2g¼.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Flour quiet and changed. Wheat in moderate demand and market firm; prices lower; No 1 spring Chicago nominal, No 2 do closed at $1 30¼, spot $1 27¾c June, No 3 do sold at $1 22¼a1 23, rejected $1 01. Corn dull and the market unsettled, No 2 mixed 37¾c cash, 38¾c June, 41¼c July, rejected 29a29¼c. Rye dull and prices drooping, regular No 2 sold at 69¼c, fresh held at 70c. Barley dull and prices drooping; fall No 2 78c. Clover seed dull and prices nominal. Timothy seed quiet and weak, common to fair $3 50. Mess pork dull and prices have declined to $14 spot, $15 60 June, $16 July. Lard dull and prices drooping at $8 45a8 55 June. Bulk meats dull and prices a shade lower; shoulders are quoted at 6¾a6¼c loose, short rib middles 8¼a8¼c spot, 8¼a8⅝c July; no sales. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at 90c. Freights to Buffalo $5 bid, $5 25a5 55 asked. Lumber market active; offerings light; prices are unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—Flour more active; superfine $4 75a5 50; extras $6 75; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $7 50a8 62½; State, Ohio and Indiana do $8 25a9 25. Wheat quiet. Rye steady at 93a95c. Oats weak; white 48a49c; mixed 47a48c. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky held at 94c.

BALTIMORE, May 21.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, firm and unchanged. Corn dull; mixed Western 63½a64c. Oats steady. Rye unchanged. Hay $2 60a3 for Western. Mess pork nominal at $1 75a1 80. Bulk meats—shoulders 6¼a7¼c; rib sides 8¾c; clear rib sides 9a9¼c. Bacon steady; shoulders 8a8¼c; sides 9½a10c; clear rib sides 10a 10¼c. Sugar-cured hams 14a16c. Lard dull at 9a9¼c. Western butter easier, but not lower. Whisky nominal, scarce and wanted at 94a95c.

LOUISVILLE, May 19.—Bagging firm at 13½a14c as to quality and terms. Cotton weak but unchanged; low middling 17c. Flour in good demand and steady; extra family $6 60; A No 1 $8; fancy $9. Grain quiet and middling. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Hay quiet and unchanged. Provisions a shade firmer. Mess pork $17 50. Bacon—shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 9½a9⅝c; clear do 6½a10c. Plain hams 13a13½c; sugar cured 14a15c. Bulk meats—Shoulders 7c; clear rib sides 8¾c; clear do 9½c. Lard—tierces 9½; kegs 10¼a10¾c; choice leaf 9c; small lots on orders ⅛a¼c higher. Whisky 88c.

MARRIED.

KANE—M'KEEVER.—On Thursday evening May 15th, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, M'Clure township, by Rev. E. F. Garland, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Mr. MICHAEL C. KANE and Miss ANNIE M'KEEVER.

DIED.

FIRE—On Monday, May 19th, at five o'clock, HENRY C. FIRE, oldest son of Charles and Lydia Fire, in the sixteenth year of his age.

HEYLER—On Monday morning, May 19th, at 11 o'clock, GEORGE EDWARD, son of Isaac and Ruth Heyler, aged 16 months.

DUFFY—On Wednesday morning, May 14th, at 5 o'clock, after a prostrated illness, HUGH DUFFY, aged thirty six years.

PITTOCK—At the residence of Mrs. John Aiken Shady lane, East Liberty, on Wednesday, April 16, at 12:30 P. M., son of John W. and the late Mazie L. Pittock, aged four months and twenty-six days.

MONTGOMERY—On Thursday morning, May 15, 1873, at 12½ o'clock, LAVENIA A. MONTGOMERY, wife of W. P. Montgomery.

ELPHINSTONE—On Thursday morning, May 15, at 3 o'clock, wife of James Elphinstone, in the 23d year of her age.

LOGAN—ROBERT LOGAN, May 14, at 12 midnight, aged 23 years.

FOLEY—On Thursday evening, May 15th, at 8 o'clock, Miss JULIA FOLEY, in the 23d year of her age.

POLLOCK—May 15th, at 9 o'clock A. M., MARY TOBEY, relict of the late Wm. Pollock, in the seventy-second year of her age.

MCTIGHE—On Thursday, May 15th, at 8 o'clock P. M., JOHN MCTIGHE, in the twenty-sixth year of his age.

PENTZ—At the residence of his son A. C. Pentz, Broadway street, East Liberty, on Wednesday, May 14, 1873, DANIEL PENTZ, Sr, aged seventy-nine years.

CRAWFORD—On Thursday afternoon, May 15th, 1873, JAMES FRANK IN, son of James R. and E. J. Crawford, aged one year, four months and thirteen days.

O'DOHERTY—On Friday morning, May 9 h, 1873, at 10:30 A. M., MICHAEL O'DOHERTY, of erysipelas, in the 20 year of his age.

FOLEY—On Thursday evening, May 15th, at 8 o'clock, Miss JULIA FOLEY, in the 23d year of her age.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.

The few compositions, which have won the confidence of mankind and become household words among not only one but many nations, must have extraordinary virtues. Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation, or maintained it so long as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It has been known to the public about forty years, by a long continued series of marvelous cures, that have won for it a confidence in its virtues never equaled by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cures of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, that can be made by medical skill. Indeed the CHERRY PECTORAL has really robbed these dangerous diseases of their terrors, to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, that is well founded, if the remedy be taken in season. Every family should have it in their closet for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering, and even life is saved by this timely protection. The prudent should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the protection it affords by its timely use in sudden attacks.

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WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Valuable Real Estate AT PUBLIC SALE.

The estate of John S. Long, deceased, situated in Baldwin township, Allegheny county, Pa. comprising about 125 acre —will be sold to the highest bidder on Saturday, June 14, 1873. The surface in lots of from 5 to 10 acres or in quantities to suit purchasers, and the coal which underlies the entire premises will be sold separate in a body. This property is located on the one side within 5 minutes walk of White Hall, the present terminus of the proposed Passenger Railroad, and on the other side about 10 minutes walk from Fair Have Station, on the Castle Shannon Railroad. Said station being less than 4 miles from the centre of the city of Pittsburgh. Each lot fronts nicely on roads that have been long established through the premises, and are beautifully adapted for country residences.

Beyond a reasonable doubt, both the surface and the coal will, each in a very short time, be worth not less than $1,000 per acre. Therefore, those who desire such property will do well to look to their interests while a bargain may still be had. The heirs are all of age and the property entirely unincumbered, therefore a perfect title and possession can be given at once. The sale to take place on the premises and begin at 10 o'clock A. M., of said June 14, 1873. Some one will be found at the old mansion of the place after the first of June, to show visitors who wish to examine the premises previous to the day of sale.

Terms of sale. one-third down, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years with interest, at six percent. on deferred payment.

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Put Yourself in His Place

Reader, put yourself in the place of a dyspeptic and bilious patient under the old fashioned, regular treatment. Allopathic doses of blue pill, purgatives that go through him with the impetuous rush of an avalanche, opium when he can't sleep, and a little beef tea to keep him alive under the assaults of the medicine men upon his stomach, his intestines, his liver, and his brain, all these he has to endure. Is it any wonder that he becomes dreadfully weak, emaciated and dejected? Reader, if you have any "gumption" you would, under any circumstances, and at all hazards, decline to put yourself—otherwise than suppositiously—in that man's place. Now put yourself in the place of a person with the same complaints, who has had the sense to resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy. He takes that agreeable and potent vegetable tonic and alterative, we will say, three time a day. As a necessary consequence his appetite returns, his digestion improves, his bodily strength increases, his bowels become free and regular, his sleep is sound and refreshing, his spirits grow buoyant, and the tinge of health returns to his complexion, and in a few weeks the cure is complete. This is no fancy picture, it is a brief abstract of the experience of thousands of dyspeptic, bilious, debilitated and despairing patients. Is it necessary to ask the reader in which of the two prices he would put himself, if afflicted with any disease of the stomach, the bowels, liver or the nerves.

You can bet your BOTTOM DOLLAR—that there exists no case of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swelling, or Stiff Joints, which the Centaur Liniment, white wrapper, will not alleviate and cure.

Mark the difference. It is the Centaur Liniment, yellow wrapper, which is again placing so many used up horses in the harness. We care not whether the case be Spavins, Sweeney, Scratches, Strains or any Swelling—the effect is simply wonderful.

Children cry— for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor Oil. my22

Deaths from Rupture.

Those who are ruptured, or even those who have any tendency in that way, cannot be too careful in making application to some known source where such ailments are sure to be relieved and remedied at once.

One half the trusses in use are almost valueless for as any holding any adequate support in cases of rupture, and we often hear of deaths reported from strangulated hernia, which need not occur. Every one of those cases, could be rendered safe, by the application of a properly fitting truss to retain the ruptured part.

And it often happens that people do not readily know of being ruptured and such should make application to a person like Dr. Keyser, of this city, who has applied tens of thousands of trusses and cured hundreds of ruptures. Dr. Keyser has Trusses at every price, and some at a much lower price than can be had elsewhere. He is particularly careful to fit them well, and where a cure is at all possible to effect it. Dr. Keyser's office is entirely private, adjoining his medicine store No. 167 Liberty street, from 10 a. m. daily until 1 p. m., and from 3 until 6 p. m.

Speedily Cured

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous diseases at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second Avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanetly cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute; A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

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Healthful Climate. Free Homes. Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offer for sale its **Lands in Central and Western Minnesota**, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running streams—in a Healthful Climate, *where Fever and Ague are unknown.*

Grain can be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these Lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track $4 00 to $8 00 per acre; further away $2 50 to $4 00. **Seven Years' Credit**; Warantee Deeds; Northern Pacific **7-30 Bonds**, now selling at par, received for land at $1 10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.

Soldiers under the New Law (March, 1872) get 160 acres FREE, near the railroad, by one and two years residence.

Transportation at Reduced Rates furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children **carried free** over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for **Pamphlet**, containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law, Address:

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78 Nassau street, New York.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted the undersigned on the estate of Alexander Irwin, deceased, late of Patton Township, Allegheny County, Pa. any person indepted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against, will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

ap12-6tW ISAAC. N. A. GILL Adm'r.